THE FINANCIAL POST
OF CANADA

A weekly newspaper aiming to present to the public in a popular manner, accurate information relating to the financial interests and the legitimate investments of Canada.

PUBLICATION OFFICE—10 FRONT STREET, EAST, TORONTO

VOL. I. SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS. MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 12TH, 1907 ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, $3.00. No. 40

THE SECURITY REVIEW

A DOLEFUL WEEK IN THE STOCK MARKET

Many Issues Reach Their Low Record for the Year—Mackays and Soo in the List—U. S. Steel Breaks Under 25—The Activity in Toronto Electric Light—General Electric Companies—C.P.R.'s Small Increase.

Technically, the Canadian stock markets are not in sound condition. Liquidation has been very considerable and intrinsically Canadian securities are on a good investment level. The liquidation however, has not been as drastic as in the United States. There the rich men have had to sell many of their holdings because they were in the market and were operators. In Canada, most of our principal interests are not market speculators. Consequently, in the earlier slumps there was no necessity for throwing over their stocks. The terrible acuteness of the monetary stringency has been having its effect and now some of our most enterprising undertakings are badly hampered for lack of ready money. In efforts to secure funds, there have been offering privately to investors large blocks of certain securities. It is probable that these will not be taken even at attractive prices. If the offerings were absorbed, it would be an advantage to the position as these stocks would pass into strong boxes. If not absorbed, they are hanging over the market, incapable of being sold in the narrow confines of our own stock exchanges. Added to this situation is the fact that many of our leading operators, men who are accustomed to lead market movements, are in no position to do so.

As regards money, the country is now approaching its most critical stage. If the next six weeks are passed in good fashion the atmosphere will be clearer. The lack of funds, however, is being reflected on every exchange. Wall Street has passed through a very trying week and many new low points have been recorded for this year of declines. The apprehension of trouble in some of the continental centres, where American stocks are largely held, particularly in Holland, does not help matters. This week the low-priced securities have had their time of suffering. The selling is said to have been originated in Amsterdam, where the methods that are a relic of the days of the historic Bank of Amsterdam are still in vogue amd where banks issue certificates for syndicate holdings of shares.

Trade reaction is now the cry that is heard from many quarters. This possibility is viewed by some observers as the quickest solution of present pressing problems. Last spring the Financial Post quoted the opinion of a leading Canadian banker, who is renowned for his conservatism. He then stated that there would be no relief until there was a decline in prices. This was prior to the March slump. "By prices, I mean," said he, "commodities and labor, as well as stocks." The London Economist has pointed out that signs point to a decline in commodity prices. The index number indicates this premise. Reasoning along these lines cannot be logically followed on account of the difficulty of determining the effect of the largely increased production of gold in recent years. The prices of cereals are, undoubtedly, going to be high for the next year, but the cost of wheat does not necessarily mean a range of high commodity prices. In fact, wheat has ruled high in some of the hardest times. The stock markets have already discounted trade reaction. Against the money famine the security list is powerless. As soon as the period of trade reaction is well in progress, capital will accumulate, and that process is almost speedier than the distribution of capital.

On Wall Street many new low quotations were established for the year. Up to the close on Friday afternoon some new records were :

	Low	Previous low	High 1907
Balt. & Ohio	86	87	122
Amal. Copper	54¼	56¼	121¼
Am. Smelting	79¼	84½	155
Am. Locomotive	46¼	49½	73¾
Am. Woolen	18	20¼	36½
Anaconda	32½	35¾	75⅝
Atlantic Coast Line.	70¼	77	133⅜
Central Leather	15¼	16¼	40
Chesapeake & Ohio ...	29½	30¾	56
Chi. Gt. Western ...	7	8⅜	18½
Duluth, pfd.	14	17⅛	48
General Electric	113½	120	163
Louisville & Nashville	98¼	103	145⅛
Miss., Kan. & Tex.	28¼	30¼	43¾
Norfolk & Western...	67¼	68	92¼
Pressed Steel Car ...	19¼	24¼	57
Rock Island	14½	17⅜	30⅛
Sloss	38	42	77¾
Texas & Pacific	23	24	40
Southern Ry.	11½	12⅛	34
U. S. Rubber	23	26½	59½
U. S. Steel, com. ...	24¾	25¼	50⅜
U. S. Steel, pfd.	84⅞	87¼	107⅛
Mackay	58½	59½	75⅛
Soo, com.	87	90	140¼
Wabash. pfd.	15⅜	19	38½

The Manitoba crop is now finding its way to market in larger quantities. For the first time this harvest year inspections at Winnipeg on Thursday exceed those of the previous year, and it was chiefly this year's crop. So far the grading has been better than expected, being chiefly No. 1 northern, which is at present netting the farmer over a dollar a bushel. Cereal prices have had another uplift this week. There is no doubt now that the farmer in the west will receive nearly as much money for his grain crop this year as last, even allowing only twenty million bushels of graded wheat. Any estimates are, of course, difficult on account of future fluctuations in price and the grain on hand from last year. Last week an estimate of $105,000,000 was placed on the total grain and farm produce of Manitoba and the Northwest. An interesting comparison of the estimate of the comparative values of the wheat, oat and barley crops is as follows :

1907.

	Bushels	Av. price per bush.	Value to farmer.
Wheat	65,000,000	75c	$48,750,000
Oats	75,000,000	45c	33,750,000
Barley	18,000,000	50c	$9,000,000
			$91,500,000

1906.

	Bushels	Av. price per bush.	Value to farmer.
Wheat	94,000,000	65c	$61,100,000
Oats	86,000,000	30c	25,800,000
Barley ..:..	20,000,000	30c	6,000,000
			$92,900,000

In their weekly market letter, Jaffray & Cassels say:

"The main factor in the Canadian financial situation to-day appears to be a negative rather than a positive condition, a condition of hesitation. There is no great evidence of a positive distrust of Canadian security values—no pressure to sell, but rather a doubt as to whether commercial conditions may not force further liquidation, a distrust of market conditions, rather than of values. Buyers are waiting developments in commercial affairs, to see how far the reaction in trade in the United States will be duplicated here. It is not what is, but what may be, that is influencing the markets. Current prices certainly discount considerable adversity.

"The fact that gross earnings of railways have shown regular increases for the past three months, is very striking, when one considers that the stock market began at least six months ago to discount a trade reaction. Such railway earnings mean that more general business is moving than a year ago. The increases are not due to crop movement, for last year's crops were larger than this year, and the movement earlier. Where, then, is the trade reaction? With all the enormous contraction in Wall Street stock values, the loans of New York banks have not been reduced, compared with last year.

"The annual report of the Molsons Bank again directs attention to the fact that bank shareholders are benefitting by the keen demand for money. The rate of profit was well over 17 per cent. on the capital, the highest yet shown by this bank. Confidence in the security of leading bank stocks has not been affected by price declines."

Dominion Steel.

The weakness of the common shares, in view of the many favorable developments, has been causing much comment. A statement is made one day that the pool recently formed in the belief of a favorable judgment, "on the advice of a Toronto lawyer," has been compelled to liquidate. Next day, it is averred, that the pool bought 7,000 shares outright, and are prepared to hold for future value. It is unlikely that any shares of Steel common were bought on margin. If any bank lent money on margin for new commitments on these shares recently, it should be indicted, criminally. Steel shares are sharing in the general trouble, lack of buying power. Nobody has any money for luxuries at present. Mr. James Ross has evidently no desire to increase his holdings for the time being. There will be some settlement of the affairs in time. A coalescence of all the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal industries is the logical outcome of the present situation.

Northern Navigation.

In view of the unfavorable weather conditions, the earnings of navigation companies in Canada will this year show a reduction. Northern Navigation is one of the companies which will suffer. Its boats had some remarkably profitable trips, but the lateness of the summer and the cold weather, affected water travel. The lateness of the Western wheat crop does not promise a very profitable autumn, but it may be possible that navigation need not close so early as last year. That the company looks forward under normal conditions to increasing business, is shown by the fact that they will build a new steamer, to be ready for next summer.

Toronto Electric Light.

There has been very active trading in the rights to Toronto Electric Light, which began this week. On Wednesday and Thursday, 1,500 rights were transferred between 6 and 7. There are some people who seem ready to buy all that is offered at this figure. The subscriptions for the new issue are reported as coming in fast.

On Friday morning there were 1,030 rights dealt in all being bought by Sir Henry Pellatt. It is understood that the syndicate, which he formed with many leading insurance and loan companies, are prepared to buy all the rights offering around these prices. At these rates, the new stock is costing the purchasers a little over 120, and is viewed as an excellent investment purchase.

Toledo Railway.

The Toledo Railway stock has been weak, following most other low-priced issues in New York. It sold at 18½ on Thursday. There is some talk of the dividend, which is 2 per cent. per annum, not being continued, but as the reason is given on account of capital requirements, the company would be exhibiting an old-fashioned conservative policy that would be meritorious. The meeting of directors, which deals with the dividend, will be held next Wednesday. The net earnings for the first six months of the year showed a decrease of $109,086, and for seven months, $123,245. As last year's net earnings were $466,230, the company will still have sufficient funds to pay its two per cent. on the capital stock of $12,000,000.

Consumers' Gas.

According to **Jaffray & Cassels**, the forthcoming report of the Consumers' Gas Co. promises to be extremely satisfactory to the shareholders. A year ago the price of gas was reduced to 75c, which the annual report said was as low a price as charged by any gas company on the continent. Notwithstanding this low rate—in fact, possibly assisted by it—the company's profits have so increased that it is understood the question of a further reduction is forced on the attention of the directors. That such a condition has followed so recent a reduction in price, points to two facts—an increase in consumption, due to lower price, and increasing efficiency of the plant. Both are important in relation to the competition of electrical power from Niagara. The fact that the lower price appears to have been an influence in increasing the consumption will encourage a further reduction. It is apparent, too, that the company is not yet enjoying the full benefit, in reduced operating charges, of the capital expenditures which are making the plant one of the best equipped in America. The approaching sale of a block of this stock at auction will furnish opportunity to investors to obtain a first-class security at a low price.

C. P. R.

The Wall Street quotations shared in the general weakness on Friday, and the price dropped in the forenoon to 157⅞. The gross earnings for the first week of October were $1,497,000, as against $1,482,000 last year, an increase of only $15,000. The lateness of the harvest is accountable in a measure, but most of all, the slackening in commercial activity. October, on this showing, will exhibit a considerable reduction in net earnings. With the line now double-tracked between Port Arthur and Winnipeg, the grain trade should be handled to better advantage, and with diminished cost of operation, but these results will doubtless show later.

Soo.

The common stock reached its low point for the year on Friday, when transactions occurred at 87, as compared with a previous price of 90 in March. The high for the year was 140¼. There is no possibility of the new issue being taken up by the shareholders with prices ruling as they do, unless the controlling interests are prepared to make a definite announcement in regard to the increase in the dividend.

Canadian General Electric.

The shares of Canadian General since their first flurry after the announcement of the over-subscription in England for the issue of new preferred stock, the completion of which now awaits the Remedial Bill on Oct. 28, have been steady around 106.

A comparison of Canadian General Electric with its original parent, the General Electric Company of the United States, is not uninteresting. The statements for the year 1906 are taken as the basis of comparison. Since that time the General Electric Company has made an issue of 5 per cent. bonds, and the Canadian General Electric is about to make an issue of preferred. Both being tolerably proportionate to existing capital, they can be disregarded :

	Gen. Elect.	Can. Gen. Elect.
Common stock	$65,217,200	$4,700,000
Bonds or Pref.	2,102,000	300,000
Net earnings	7,394,266	853,675
Fixed charges	75,105	18,000
Written off	1,000,000	219,553
Per cent. on capital	1.48	4.48
Bal. for dividends	6,319,161	626,122
Per cent. on stock	11.64	13.32
Dividend on com	3,861,062	466,690
Rate of dividend	8	10
Surplus	2,458,099	159,432
Per cent. on capital	3.65	3.18
Total surplus	12,027,295	1,969,354
Per cent. on capital	17.86	39.38

Thus far the comparison is very greatly in favor of the Canadian company. When quick assets are considered the situation is altered, as the following items show:

	Gen. Elect.	Can. Gen. Elect.
Cash	$ 3,910,708	$ 10,795
Patents and franchises	1	286,292
Bills payable ...	4,010,410	1,241,334
Bills rec.	22,863,788	1,859,447
Stocks & bonds.	20,086,790	136,000
Advances	2,922,675	......

It will thus be seen that the American company is strong in its cash resources, and, in the fact that it has written down its patents to a nominal sum.

BOND SITUATION

A SLIGHTLY IMPROVING TONE HERE AND ABROAD.

Small Issues Well Taken—Winnipeg Borrows From Its Firemen—Vancouver's Audit Issues—The Edmonton Sale and Ottawa's Financing Compared—The Fredericton Hitch—The Mayor of Niagara Falls Endorses the Bond Bureau.

There is a slight tendency to improvement in the bond market. Advices from London state that the market for municipal debentures is ameliorating from its great dullness. In Canada there seems to be a tolerably ready sale for small issues, with good yields. So far, most of the small offerings have been taken up.

The chief concern of many Canadian municipalities to-day is to get sufficient money to pay for current expenses. The Winnipeg Board of Control is eagerly watching the taxpayers pouring their contributions into the treasurer's strong box, and are saying to themselves: "Every little helps." They have recently accepted an offer of a loan of $6,000 at 5½ per cent. from the Winnipeg Firemen's Benevolent Association. The firemen previously loaned the city $14,000 at 5 per cent. The Trust & Loan Company, of Montreal, have lent the city $300,000 at 6½ per cent., the loan to be repaid in six instalments.

Berlin pays 6 per cent. for a loan of $35,000 for current expenses. Regina is trying to put through a by-law to borrow, temporarily, on the security of its debentures, the sum of $200,000 at a rate not to exceed 6 per cent., to meet capital expenditure for the current year.

Vancouver is being urged by local papers to dispose of part of their issues, which have been authorized in this connection. The News-Advertiser points out that business expansion is not the only cause of stringent money conditions. But the immense mass of securities which are being placed on the market, yielding high rates of interest, are preventing investors from absorbing municipal issues readily. It goes on to say: "Under these circumstances there does not seem to be much probability that the market for municipal debentures will be better for some time to come, and, therefore, prudence would seem to indicate that efforts should be made to dispose of part, at least, of the debentures, the issue of which has already been authorized." This is a policy which The Financial Post has consistently advocated.

When, however, a municipality does take the market, as Edmonton has recently done, it would be wise to beware lest it rejoices over the wrong city. After reading The Post's article of last week, in regard to Mayor Griesbach's jubilation over Ottawa in its temporary loan, a prominent financier contributed the following:

Amount.	Term of years.	Price flat.	Yield per cent.
$ 19,712	8	92⅞	6.15
12,500	10	92⅞	5.96
78,799	20	92⅞	5.60
49,065	30	92⅞	5.49
380,775	40	92⅞	5.44

Total, $540,851.

Average term, 34.3 years.

Average yield, 5.505 per cent.

Debentures dated 1st September, 1907.

The above is the official statement of the amounts and terms of debentures recently issued and sold by Edmonton. The price of 93 net, Toronto, is not worth more than 92⅞ at Edmonton, as the bank will charge the municipality at least ⅛ of 1 per cent. for transmission of funds. The net yields are as given above: the average yield is 5.505 per cent., and the average term is 34.3 years.

There is no ground apparent for jubilation at the expense of Ottawa in this transaction. Ottawa agreed to pay 6 per cent. for one year for a given sum: Edmonton is paying more than 6 per cent. for ten years for part of its issue, and an average of 5.505 over the whole term of 40 years.

The city of Fredericton was recently reported to have sold to the Bank of Nova Scotia $121,000 debentures, running 40 years, at 4 per cent., on a basis of 4.81. The price quoted was 85. Although neither the Fredericton authorities nor the general manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia are giving out much information, The Financial Post is advised that the deal has not been consummated. And the onus of the failure to float the bonds does not lie upon the shoulders of the bank of Nova Scotia.

A peculiar situation has arisen in the town office of New Glasgow, N.S., According to the town books, from the old waterworks loan of $70,000, $58,000 came due this year, and $12,000 falls due next year. But this year $59,000 bonds were presented for payment. Next year perhaps $11,000 will be presented. In any case, the bookkeeping has been very carelessly done. When the town comes to pay the next interest, it is possible they will find that one of the bonds has been counterfeited. A central bureau for registration of all bond issues would prevent any such possibility.

Last week G. H. Wood, of Wood, Gundy & Co., advocated in The Financial Post that the Provincial Governments establish a bureau to legalize all bonds and to take care of the sinking fund in order that the municipalities could sell straight term bonds.

It is not hard to find illustrations of the need for this department. The town of Thorold issued $75,000 debentures. These were passed by their solicitor. The debentures were allotted to a dealer whose solicitor, in turn, passed them, and they were sold to a client. The solicitor of the client found them to be defective. Here is a great deal of expense and time and trouble which could have been done away with if the Government had stamped the bonds as legal before they were offered for sale. Now the town must have recourse to legislation and the bank which advanced the money to the town must await the action.

As to the Government taking charge of the sinking fund, the following letter from the mayor of the city of Niagara Falls speaks eloquently :

Niagara Falls, October 10.

The Financial Post,
Toronto :

Gentlemen,—I notice in your issue of the 5th of October an interview with G. H. Wood, of Messrs. Wood, Gundy & Co. I think his suggestion to have a Government municipal bureau to instruct municipalities as to the issue of debentures a good suggestion, as it would save them a lot of trouble and expense, and it would pay them to give a regular fee to cover the expense of the bureau. Bonds issued repayable the whole at stated periods of 10, 20 or 30 years, when the sinking fund would be paid to the Government, as suggested, would sell at from 4 to 5 per cent. higher than those now generally issued, where part of principal is paid each year, and the general certificate of the Government would materially increase the value in the large commercial centres. Our city in the past five years have sold about $325,000 in debentures, and from my inquiries in connection with such sales, I am satisfied we could have realized $15,000 more had we been able to issue as suggested by Mr. Wood.

Yours respectfully,
R. P. SLATER.

THE AUGEAN STABLE.

Any criticisms of President Roosevelt in his determination to cleanse the Augean stable of American finance should be stilled, in the face of the disclosures over the New York city railroad deal. The New York Evening Post has this comment on Wednesday's evidence in the Street Railway hearing (and this is only petty larceny, compared to some other transactions of larger calibre) :

Even the stocks immediately concerned, greatly as their price has already "discounted" these disclosures—Interborough-Metropolitan common selling yesterday 30 points below the year's best price, with the preferred down 39½—fell further to-day, and the bonds fell with them. Wall Street, to be sure, is callous in matters of this sort, but there are revelations which can profoundly shock its sensibilities, and the Brady testimony was of that nature. It was not that the graft was large in the "deal" for the paper railway : $111,000 apiece to six "insiders" is a bagatelle when abstraction of $30,000,000 has been charged in open court. But the methods pursued in pocketing these smaller sums were so amazingly base and brazen that they cause an uncomfortable tremor to creep down the spine even of professional promoters. Nothing in the life insurance disclosures quite resembled this ; the substantial sums which disappeared in that chapter of high finance were at least appropriated under the rules of the game. In default of such explanation, by the implicated parties, as shall lend to this transaction a color which no sane man is likely to impute to it, one will have to go back to Tweed and his courthouse contracts for a parallel. To what extent this affair, with the further disclosures which cannot fail to follow it, will actually shake the confidence of investors, is problematical. But it is not too soon to say that in so far as it has been shaken, only one means exists for restoring it. The courts and the prosecuting officers may, later on, have that expedient in their hands.

LAKE SUPERIOR CORPORATION.

The affairs of the Lake Superior Corporation have been in the limelight of late, first, in the negotiation for the renewal of the Government guarantee for a loan of $1,000,000, which has been extended for six months, and, next, the disappointing financial statement. Now it is currently stated that there is a struggle in regard to the presidency, and that Mr. F. H. Clergue, the original promoter of the company, and who is acting for the Canadian Improvement Company, the underwriting syndicate, was trying to elect a new president to succeed Mr. C. D. Warren, of Toronto. Mr. Warren points out that the company's report is, on the whole, satisfactory. The figures show an apparent decrease of $460,733 in the total income, the actual decrease is only $118,733, because the sum of $342,000 has been withheld for extensions and improvements in the subsidiary companies. The total income should therefore be $1,020,011, as compared with $1,138,744 last year. The high cost of pig iron has been a serious deterrent of good results. The Montreal Witness says: "If the company cannot make better industrial progress now, with the bolstering of bounty payments, as well as a fat duty of $7 a ton, and the huge orders for steel rails from no less than three or four great Canadian railways, as well as the eastern division of the Grand Trunk Pacific, it would seem to be a sorry outlook for future returns on the capital invested."

G.T.R.'S ANNUAL GATHERING

ITS SPIRITED NATURE CONTRASTED WITH U.P.'S MEETING.

Which Was the Veriest Hole-in-Corner—Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson Replies Strenuously to His Critics—The Necessity of the Pension Fund—The Prospects for the Third Preference—The Suggestion of a Canadian Board Scouted.

In great contrast with American railway annual meetings of shareholders was that of the Grand Trunk Railway, held in London on Oct. 10th. On Tuesday of this week the annual meeting of the Union Pacific was held in Salt Lake City. Fifteen thousand shareholders were represented by six people, comprising W. D. Cornish, vice-president, with a portmanteau full of proxies (numbering 1,244,000 shares of common and 685,000 shares of preferred), two lawyers, one employe, the New York World correspondent, with a proxy, and one insurgent shareholder. The room was twelve feet by twelve, and without ventilation. A resolution was passed confirming and ratifying all that the board of directors and executive committee, their attorneys and substitutes, might have done during the year. The lone insurgent protested, but it was of little avail.

This scene is to be contrasted with the largely-attended meeting of Grand Trunk shareholders held in the Cannon street hotel. Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson was on his defence for the large contribution to the pension fund, and the small balance carried forward for the first six months of the fiscal year. He appears to have made a good impression in dealing with his critics.

He read a letter from C. M. Hays, declaring that the £40,000 now provided as a nucleus of the pension fund, would remove discontent and increase the employes' interest in the company. Moreover, an influential shareholder, who recently visited Canada, assured the board that the pension fund would prove the best investment the company could make.

Alluding to the alleged injustice to third preference shareholders because the pension fund diverted money which otherwise would go to them as dividend, Sir Rivers-Wilson hit out in sturdy fashion and said the complaints seemed to smack more of speculators and market operators than investors. Loud protests came here from a section of the meeting.

At any rate, Sir Charles continued, the board appealed to the whole 43,000 proprietors. They would not swerve from their policy. They would not be disturbed by the clamor of those who had merely transient interests in the company. (Cheers and protests). Forty thousand pounds would be the nucleus of the pension fund, and afterwards it would be supplemented by annual allocations of £14,000 to £15,000.

As for the third preference holders, if the present good prospects were maintained to the end of the year, he saw no reason why their rate of dividend in 1906 would not be maintained.

Other critics urged that the board be moved to Canada, following the example of the Canadian Pacific.

Again Sir Rivers-Wilson was most uncompromising, He would learn with the utmost astonishment that the whole body of 48,000 proprietors wished thus to surrender their control of the company. The company was admirably managed from London, as were the prosperous South American companies. The stock was held here. If the company controlled in Canada the board would not care how much money they spent.

Respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific he hinted that if owing to lack of labor or other reasons the Government sections were delayed the company could claim compensation from the Government. They had not been well treated by the Government in raising the duties on steel rails directly after the enterprise was entered upon.

These remarks were called forth in the discussion of the annual statement. Prior to that Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson pointed out that while receipts had increased, expenses had also. He compared their cost of maintenance with the New York Central and Pennsylvania systems, to the advantage of the G.T.R. The scarcity of labor was a serious difficulty.

A shareholder declared that they had been deceived, as at the last meeting £16,000 was given as the amount of a nucleus fund, but to-day they were told £40,000 was the amount.

Another shareholder characterized the monthly report, as issued, a "farce." Several shareholders called the directors to account, but the majority were favorable. Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson's declaration that they would continue the same policy he and the directors had pursued, was received with applause.

In reply to a shareholder, Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson said that should business continue as prosperous as now, he saw no reason why the third preference shareholders should not benefit next year.

Referring to the erection of the hotel at Ottawa, Sir C. Rivers-Wilson said that Ottawa was decidedly void of proper hotel accommodation.

In connection with this meeting the statement of earnings for the first two months of the current fiscal year showing a gain in net of $133,122, is interesting :

	1907	1906	1905
Grand Trunk of Canada.			
Aug. net	$ 996,659	$ 932,908	$860,397
2 m. net	1,861,922	1,734,800	1,660,449
Canada Atlantic			
Aug, net	37,472	46,718	73,970
2 m. net	53,531	82,243	186,872
Grand Trunk Western.			
Aug. net	126,042	99,763	97,330
2 m. net	182,006	151,834	194,582
Detroit Grand Haven.			
Aug, net	57,424	72,997	59,858
2 m. net	78,350	186,263	102,196

BANK OF MONTREAL

(ESTABLISHED 1817)

Incorporated By Act of Parliament

Capital (all paid up), $14,400,000.00. Rest, $11,000,000.00. Undivided Profits, $422,689.98

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., Honorary President; Hon. Sir George A. Drummond, K.C.M.G., President; E. S. Clouston, Esq., Vice-President; A. T. Paterson, Esq., R. B. Angus, Esq., E. B. Greenshields, Esq., James Ross, Esq., Hon. Robt. Mackay, Sir William C. Macdonald, R. G. Reid, Esq.

E. S. Clouston, General Manager. A. Macnider, Chief Inspector, and Superintendent of Branches.
H. V. Meredith, Assistant General Manager, and Manager at Montreal.
C. Sweeny, Superintendent of Branches, British Columbia. W. E. Stavert, Superintendent of Branches, Maritime Provinces.
F. J. Hunter, Inspector N. West and Br. Col. Branches. E. P. Winslow, Inspector Ontario Branches.
D. R. Clark, Inspector Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland Branches.

BRANCHES IN CANADA

Province of Ontario.—Alliston; Almonte; Aurora; Belleville; Bowmanville; Brantford; Brockville; Chatham; Collingwood; Cornwall; Deseronto; Eglinton; Fenelon Falls; Fort William; Goderich; Guelph; Hamilton; Hamilton, Sherman Ave.; Holstein; King City; Kingston; Lindsay; London; Millbrook; Mount Forest; Newmarket; Ottawa; Ottawa, Bank Street; Ottawa, Hull, P. Q.; Paris; Perth; Peterboro; Picton; Port Arthur; Port Hope; Queensville; Sarnia; Stratford; St. Marys; Sudbury; Toronto—Front Street, Yonge Street, Wellington Street, Queen Street, Richmond Street, Carlton Street; Trenton; Tweed; Wallaceburg; Warsaw; Waterford.

Province of Quebec—Buckingham; Cookshire; Danville; Fraserville: Grand Mere; Lake Megantic; Levis; Montreal—Head Office, Hochelaga, Papineau Avenue, Point St. Charles, Seigneurs Street, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, St. Henri, West End, Westmount; Quebec; Quebec, Upper Town, St. Roch's; Sawyerville.

Province of New Brunswick—Andover; Bathurst; Chatham; Edmunston; Fredericton; Grand Falls; Hartland; Moncton; Shediac; St. John; Woodstock.

Province of Nova Scotia—Amherst; Bridgewater; Canso; Glace Bay; Halifax; Halifax, North End; Lunenburg; Mahone Bay; Port Hood; Sydney; Wolfville; Yarmouth.

Northwest Provinces—Altona, Man.; Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Indian Head, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; Oakville, Man.; Portage la Prairie, Man.; Raymond, Alta.; Regina, Sask.; Rosenfeld, Man.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Winnipeg, Fort Rouge; Winnipeg, Logan Avenue.

Province of British Columbia—Armstrong; Chilliwack; Enderby; Greenwood; Kelowna; Nelson; New Denver; New Westminster; Nicola; Rossland; Summerland; Vancouver; Vancouver, Westminster Ave.; Vernon; Victoria.

IN NEWFOUNDLAND: ST. JOHN'S, Bank of Montreal. BIRCHY COVE, Bay of Islands, Bank of Montreal.

IN GREAT BRITAIN: LONDON, Bank of Montreal, 46-47 Threadneedle Street, E.C. (F. W. Taylor, Manager.)

IN THE UNITED STATES: NEW YORK (R. Y. Hebden, W. A. Bog, J. T. Molineux, Agents), 31 Pine Street. CHICAGO, Bank of Montreal (J. M. Greata, Manager). SPOKANE, Wash., Bank of Montreal

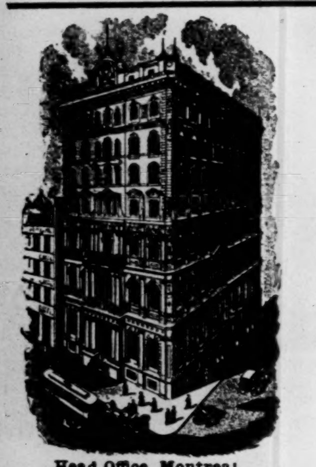
IN MEXICO: MEXICO, D.F. (T. S. C. Saunders, Manager.)

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, The Bank of England.
" The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.
" The London and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
" The National Provincial Bank of Eng, Ltd.
LIVERPOOL, The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd.
SCOTLAND, The British Linen Company Bank, and Branches

BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, The National City Bank.
" The Bank of New York, N.B.A.
" National Bank of Commerce of New York
BOSTON, The Merchants' National Bank.
BUFFALO, The Marine Natl. Bank, Buffalo
SAN FRANCISCO, The First National Bank.
" " The Anglo-Californian Bank, Ltd.



Head Office, Montreal

THE MERCHANTS' BANK
OF CANADA
ESTABLISHED 1864

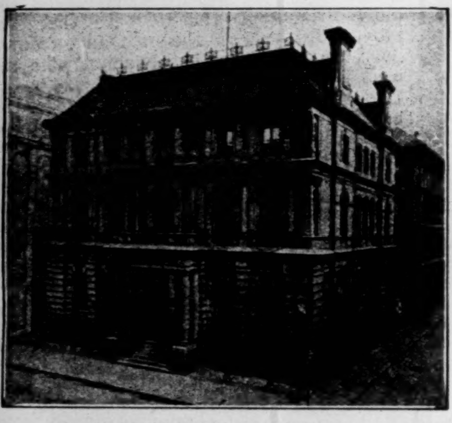
President—Sir H. Montagu Allan
Vice President—Jonathan Hodgson, Esq.
E. F. Hebden, General Manager

Capital Paid-up	$6,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	4,034,256
Total Assets	53,000,000

120 Branches and Agencies in Ontario Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

A General Banking Business Transacted.
Special attention given to collections

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
AT ALL BRANCHES.



HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

THE MOLSONS BANK

Capital paid up, $3,360,170
Reserve Fund, - 3,360,170

JAMES ELLIOT - General Manager
A. D. DURNFORD - Chief Inspector

61 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

THE METROPOLITAN BANK

Capital Paid up	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	$1,183,713.23

DIRECTORS:
S. J. MOORE, PRESIDENT. D. E. THOMSON, K.C., VICE-PRESIDENT.
HIS HONOR SIR W. MORTIMER CLARK, K.C.
THOMAS BRADSHAW JOHN FIRSTBROOK JAMES RYRIE

Head Office: TORONTO
W. D. ROSS, GENERAL MANAGER.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA

Capital Authorized, $4,000,000
Capital paid up, $2,482,000 Rest and undivided profits, $2,045,894

DIRECTORS:
F. X. ST. CHARLES, ESQ. - - - President
ROBT. BICKERDIKE, ESQ., M.P. - - - Vice-President
HON. J. D. ROLLAND, ESQ. J. A. VAILLANCOURT, ESQ.
A. TURCOTTE, ESQ. E. H. LEMAY, ESQ. J. M. WILSON, ESQ.
J. A. PRENDERGAST, General Manager. C. A. GIROUX, Manager

HEAD OFFICE - - - MONTREAL

CITY BRANCHES—Mount Royal Avenue (corner St. Denis), St. Catherine Street East, St. Catherine Street Centre, Notre Dame Street West, Hochelaga, Maisonneuve, Point St. Charles, St. Henry, Town of St Louis

BRANCHES:—Berthierville, P.Q., Edmonton, Alta., Joliette, P.Q., Laprairie, P.Q., Louiseville, P.Q., Quebec, P.Q., Quebec, St. Roch, Sorel, P.Q., Sherbrooke, P.Q., St. Boniface, Man., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., St. Jacques L'Achigan, P.Q., St. Jerome, P.Q., St. Pierre, Man., Three Rivers, P.Q., Valleyfield, P.Q., Vankleek Hill, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.

11 King W., Toronto

123 Oxford St., London, England

THE THORNTON-SMITH CO.
Interior Decorators and Designers

We make a Specialty of
Banks, Public Buildings and Offices

Drawings and Estimates Submitted.

U. S. CAPITAL IN THE WEST

THREE LARGE BUSINESSES IN WINNIPEG PURCHASED

By American Capitalists—A Proof of Confidence in the Country—Winnipeg's Civic Mismanagement—Their Garbage Incinerator Useless—Another Failure in Municipal Trading—The National Bank Still Advertising.

Winnipeg, Oct. 7.—During the past week no less than three of Winnipeg's largest business enterprises have changed hands. First came the news that Messrs. Love & Tryon had sold out their controlling interest in the Winnipeg Elevator Company, to a party of Minneapolis grain men, who already owned one of the largest elevator companies in the West. Five years ago they formed the Canadian Elevator Company, and started to build through the West. Being a wealthy concern, and having had experience in the same line of business in the Northwestern States, their progress has been so rapid that to-day they own about eighty elevators in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. These same men have now bought up the Winnipeg Elevator Company, which has over eighty houses, so that the two companies, joined together, make a very strong combination. In connection with this deal, it is to be regretted that Mr. Love is severing his connection with grain trade affairs. No one has shown a greater knowledge of the business or been more respected, and the exchange will miss him very much. The other two changes are the purchase of the Dominion Produce & Fruit Company by an American concern, and the transfer of the Fairchild Company to John Deere & Co., of Malone, Illinois. These two companies that have sold out, are widely known, the Dominion Produce having done an enormous business in all kinds of fruits and vegetables, and the Fairchild Company, dealing in farm implements, having a fine new warehouse in course of construction.

Confidence in the Future.

These purchases on the part of Americans, indicate, beyond question, that the people to the south of the line are fully alive to the possibilities that exist in this country. All of the three institutions mentioned above, which have now passed into the hands of Americans, are exceedingly large and important. The Winnipeg Elevator Co. had a paid-up capital of $375,000; the Fairchild Company and Dominion Produce must have assets and resources that demanded a substantial figure. They are all firmly established, and have grown up with the country. That outsiders should be willing to come in and purchase them, and that, too, when the crops are none too good, and business generally slow, is a tribute to the country. It means that these men are not buying just because business is booming, and in the hope of a very quick return, but because they know that the country is bound to grow and develop. We may have another poor crop next year, but sooner or later, we shall get a good one, and each year the acreage and field of business are increasing, so that as time goes on the good years will mean more and more to the country. The drift of American money into Western Canada will be welcomed, and the best feature is that it is likely to bring with it men who will make first-class citizens.

The Telegraph Service.

There seems to be great resentment in the West over the treatment meted out to the Nelson Newspaper by the C.P.R. Telegraph Company. The facts that Associated Press messages have been refused this paper, because the service of the telegraphs was criticized, have not been denied by the company. The whole case has angered people, because it is felt that the telegraph service of the West is bad. To try and punish criticism by a boycott does not redound to the credit of the telegraph company. The C.P.R. Telegraph Co. has a virtual monopoly of the Western news. It has reaped enormous profits, and has made no adequate effort to keep up with the expansion of the country. The service is poor, and the charges high, and to show that this need not be so it is only necessary to compare points to which there is another line competing, and to note how much better the service is to these competitive places. There is no doubt the rates in the West need looking into, and we think the company would not suffer any loss in revenue if they reduced them. Increase of business would make up for the decreased charges. In the last year there has been a great extension of the long distance telephone, and this will tend to make us less dependent on the telegraph companies as the telephone lines are extended.

Winnipeg's Civic Failure.

In municipal circles there has been a good deal of talk over the new incineration which has been installed by the Decaire Company, for burning the city refuse. The plant was ordered by the City Council, after certain of the aldermen had made full investigations into the different types of destroyers in use in other cities. Now that it is built, it is found to be unsatisfactory, and there have been many rows over this subject in the Council. It ended in an inspection committee being formed, which has just issued a report, stating that the incineration cannot be passed. What the outcome of the whole affair will be, at present it is impossible to say, but one wonders, in passing, what success a Council like ours would have in any great municipal understaking, when they fail so signally in comparatively small things. There is a very hostile feeling between the aldermen and the comptrollers. Each wishes to do away with the other. The comptrollers were appointed last year for the first time, and to the man on the street it seems as if they have fully justified their position. Civic affairs are now run in a more businesslike way, and if it is necessary to abolish either, we think the aldermen should be the ones to go.

Dry Weather Wanted.

To farming circles the weather has been the only thought. The beginning of the week was decidedly bad, being too wet to allow of any threshing. The end of the week has been better, but it is of the utmost importance that the West should have dry weather for the next two or three weeks. Prices have risen with astonishing rapidity in all grains, and wheat, oats, barley and flax are now selling at almost record prices. Foreign exporters have been keen buyers of all kinds of produce, and with Canadian millers also eager for wheat, there was only one way prices could go.

One evidence of the lateness of the crop is that for the past week the clearing house figures were less than those of the same week of the previous year. It is the first time this has happened for a long time, as the Winnipeg returns almost invariably show a big increase.

The National Bank Absurdity.

The "National Bank of Canada" continues to be advertised and continues also to be an object of ridicule to most business men. The West may be prone to speculation, and ever ready to invest in real estate or mines, but even the most speculative will surely hesitate before putting money into such a long chance as this wonderful banking scheme.

THE DOMINION FINANCES.

The Government Need Not Borrow Yet—Revenue for Six Months Over Fifty Millions.

The end of September marks the completion of the first half of the Canadian Government's fiscal year. The revenue gives promise that the full year's receipts should be around $100,000,000.

The details of income are:

Customs taxes	$31,275,893
Excise taxes	7,835,761
Post office	3,080,000
Public works, including railways	5,212,925
Miscellaneous	2,630,217
Total	$50,034,708

The expenditure is fairly keeping pace with the income. According to the division made it has been as follows:

On ordinary account	$28,730,413
On capital account	10,014,902
Total	$38,745,320

There is, therefore, a seeming surplus on hand of $11,289,388, which will probably all be required, as well as any accumulations of the current six months, to provide for the increased subsidies to the Provinces, the construction of the Government division of the National Transcontinental Railway, bounties, etc. For the past six months these have called for the following sums:

Public works, railways and canals	$7,653,056
Dominion lands	232,881
Militia, capital	273,411
Railway subsidies	716,850
Bounties	1,139,032

The outlays on public works and railways last month were $2,534,000, or at the rate of $30,000,000 a year, and are not likely to fall much below that figure for some time, as the railway item will have a tendency to increase rather than diminish. The large revenue has enabled the Government to avoid borrowing, and will, perhaps, carry it well beyond the present year before the expenditures authorized make it necessary to ask for a new loan.

GRAND TRUNKS.

The July Statement Explained—The Dividend Possibilities.

The Trunk statement for July was distinctly disappointing, and some shareholders, especially those of the ordinary stock, have parted with their holdings in disgust, says a writer in the Investor's Chronicle, of London. So long as shareholders maintain their present apathy these scandals will continue. The semi-official clique have been selling short for some time past, and the result was no surprise to many shrewd onlookers. Shareholders should not, however, draw too hasty inferences. They should remember that during the first two months of 1907, despite magnificent gross increases, the net gain was only £3,400. Yet in the last month of the half-year, out of the comparatively small gross increase of £48,000, as much as £27,400, or roughly, 48½ per cent., was retained as net increase. This will show how easy it is for the company at any time during the current half-year to save the amount necessary to pay the full 4 per cent. on the third preference. In the statement the working expenses of the Canada Atlantic showed an increase of £7,900, and those of the Detroit, Grand Haven, and Milwaukee an increase of £7,000. These increases are not primarily due to higher wages, and enhanced cost of materials, but are simply large sums sunk in betterments. It is not the policy of betterments with which fault is to be found, but the manner in which it is carried out, the utter lack of uniformity in its financial incidence, and the way in which it synchronises with the operation of a certain well-informed clique.

For the present intending investors should buy Trunk ordinary whenever they fall below 25, and give their attention to the third preference whenever that stock goes below 70. Trunk ordinary would be well in sight of a dividend were it not for the extraordinary apathy of the shareholders.

With the opening of a branch at Nokomis, the Bank of Commerce has now 176 branches, divided as follows: Pacific slope and Yukon, 19; western provinces, 69; Ontario and Quebec, 62; Maritime provinces, 19; United States, 6; Great Britain, 1. These branches are exclusive of New Orleans, where the Bank of Commerce is represented in association with other interests.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO ESTABLISHED 1867

B. E. WALKER, President.
ALEX. LAIRD, General Manager,
A. H. IRELAND, Superintendent of Branches

Paid-up Capital,	$10,000,000
Rest,	5,000,000
Total Assets,	113,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
B. E. Walker, Esq., President Robert Kilgour, Esq., Vice-President
Hon. Geo. A. Cox, Joseph W. Flavelle, Esq. H. D. Warren, Esq.
Matthew Leggat, Esq. A. Kingman, Esq. Hon. W. C. Edwards
James Crathern, Esq. Hon. L. Melvin Jones, Z. A. Lash, Esq., K. C.
John Hoskin, Esq., K.C., LL.D. Frederic Nicholls, Esq. E. R. Wood, Esq.

New York Agency: 16 Exchange Place
Wm. Gray and H. B. Walker, Agents

Toronto Branch
M. Morris, Manager
C. Cambie, Asst. Manager

London (England) Branch: 2 Lombard Street, E.C.
S. Cameron Alexander, Manager

Branches in Every Province of Canada and in the United States and England.

This Bank transacts every description of Banking Business, including the issue of Letters of Credit and Drafts on Foreign Countries, and will negotiate or receive for collection bills on any place where there is a bank or banker.

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN
The Bank of England; The Bank of Scotland; Lloyds Bank, Limited; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited

The Dominion Bank

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, ONT.

Capital Paid-up	$3,600,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	4,565,000
Deposits by the Public	35,000,000
Total Assets	50,000,000

DIRECTORS.
E. B. OSLER, M.P., President
WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President
A. W. AUSTIN JAS. CARRUTHERS J. J. FOY, K.C., M.L.A.
W. R. BROCK R. J. CHRISTIE A. M. NANTON
CLARENCE A. BOGERT, General Manager
H. J. BETHUNE, Chief Inspector

Sterling and Continental Exchange Bought and Sold

Agents in Great Bitain—The National Bank of Scotland, Limited, and its branches

Branches and Agents throughout Canada

Commercial and Travellers Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of the World

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Incorporated 1855

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

Capital	$4,000,000
Rest	4,500,000
Assets	38,000,000

ACCOUNTS opened for firms, corporations and business men.

MONEY LOANED to responsible people.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for Travellers or for Importers, containing every facility for safe and convenient banking.

INTEREST paid on Savings Deposits.

EFFICIENCY and SATISFACTORY SERVICE will be found in every department of our business.

72 Branches in Ontario, Quebec and the West

CORRESPONDENTS IN

NEW YORK	National Bank of Commerce
CHICAGO	First National Bank
LONDON, ENG.	London City and Midland Bank

THE BANK OF TORONTO

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA

Head Office, 50 Yonge Street, Toronto

THIS BANK IS EQUIPPED TO TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND WILL, THEREFORE, WELCOME ACCOUNTS OF FIRMS, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS, TO WHOM IT ASSURES COURTEOUS TREATMENT AND EVERY FACILITY CONSISTENT WITH PRUDENT AND CONSERVATIVE BANKING METHODS.

F. W. BROUGHALL
General Manager.

Toronto Humane Society
103 Bay Street

President—Ven. Archdeacon Sweeny, D.D.
Hon. Treas.—Col. John I. Davidson.

Everyone is requested to report any case of cruelty promptly, so that it may be investigated.

TELEPHONE M. 1958

Contributions for the work earnestly requested.

Dora Speers, Secretary

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Founded 1882

Largest Circulation of any Financial Paper in America
$1 a month; $12 a year. DOW, JONES & Co., Publishers, 44 Broad St., NEW YORK, N. Y.

Baillie & Morrow
(Members Toronto Stock Exchange

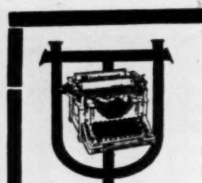
Investment Securities

Reports Furnished Upon Request

Phones Main 7540 7541 Offices, 10 King W.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
INCORPORATED 1869
Capital paid up - - - $3,900,000
Reserve - - - $4,390,000
Total Assets - - - $46,400,000
HEAD OFFICE - - - - MONTREAL
EDSON L. PEASE, General Manager
Seventy-nine Branches in Canada
St. John's, Newfoundland
Eight Agencies in Cuba Agency at San Juan, Porto Rico
New York City—68 William Street
BUSINESS ACCOUNTS CARRIED UPON FAVORABLE TERMS
SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS AT ALL BRANCHES
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Æmilius Jarvis C. E. A. Goldman
Æmilius Jarvis & Co.
(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)
Bonds and Debentures for conservative investors. Security for principal is our first consideration in recommending investments. We invite correspondence and will gladly answer inquiries from either large or small investors. Estate and Trust-Fund investments a specialty.
Bond Dealers, Toronto



We sell other machines besides Underwoods. For instance, we offer No. 6 Remingtons, regular price $125, for $47.50.
These machines are practically new; were taken in part payment for Underwoods. If you should prefer the Remington, this is really giving them away.
United Typewriter Co., Ltd.
7-9 Adelaide Street East, Toronto

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS
Read Faithfully
ALL ABOUT BONDS
in
THE FINANCIAL POST

Montreal Light Heat and Power
4½%
Bonds
DUE 1932
at very attractive price.
Send for particulars
Royal Securities Corporation, Limited
179 St. James St., Montreal

The Sovereign Bank of Canada
Head Office, Toronto
Capital, all Paid Up : $3,000,000
ÆMILIUS JARVIS - President
F. G. JEMMETT, Gen. Manager
R. CASSELS, Asst. Gen. Manager
This Bank has facilities for transacting a general banking business, and issues Letters of Credit and Drafts on Foreign Countries.

PROVINCIAL SECURITIES CO., Limited
We buy and sell Gold, Silver, Iron, Copper, Asbestos and Coal properties. Western Land, Stocks, Bonds and Debentures.
Traders Bank Building, - - Toronto, Canada
PHONE MAIN 6090

THE RUBY SILVER MINING & DEVELOPING CO., LIMITED
Capital $500,000 Treasury $100,000
SHARES 50 cents.
Adjoins Green-Meehan and Red Rock properties in Bucke Township
Particulars on application
Hutchinson, Lloyd & Co., Room 24 Ottawa Bank Building, Montreal

La Banque Nationale

On and after Saturday, the second of November next, this Bank will pay to its shareholders a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent., **being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum,** upon its capital for the quarter ending on the 31st of October next.

This dividend will be paid according to the list of shareholders inscribed on the 16th October.

By order of the Board of Directors.

P. LAFRANCE,
Manager.

Quebec, 24th September, 1907.

A NEW HALIFAX FIRM.

W. H. Wetherby and Company are newcomers among the stock brokerage and banking firms of Halifax. Though the youngest among the financial houses of Halifax, the head af the firm is not by any means a newcomer. Mr. Wetherby has had a long experience in the financial life of this city. His early training and his subsequent services with J. C. Mackintosh extend over a period of twenty-four years, the last two years as a member of the firm of J. C. Mackintosh & Company. Mr. Wetherby retired from that firm at the end of last year with a view to starting on his own account, but owing to the condition of the monetary and stock markets this was delayed to the present time.

SELF HELP SERIES

This is a department which we hope will be found inspiring and interesting to young men and women. There will be thousands of them in the employment of subscribers to the Post. The attention of the employers might also be directed to these articles.

THE STORY OF THE TELEPHONE INVENTION.

XL.

The early difficulties of the inventor of the telephone, Alexander Graham Bell are an example of the virtue of patience added to that of confidence. Nowadays it is the custom for anyone with a new invention, on failing to interest legitimate capital, to place his invention in the hands of get-rich-quick promoters, who undertake an extensive campaign of exploitation and stock selling without proper experiment or practical operation. A thorough test is the first absolutely essential as to the practical working of the invention, then its utility must be considered. Next its application to the business with which it is concerned. There are many excellent inventions which fail because there is some qualification necessary either to their economical working or application. Yet there is no class of "fake" which appeals more to the ignorant investor than new invention, unless it be mining promotions. To all of these the story of the difficulties of Alexander Graham Bell in enlisting capital should be instructive.

Alexander Graham Bell, whose discoveries contributed largely to the commercial success of the telephone, had been known only as a teacher of deaf mutes previous to the time he took out his telephone patents. He had been a teacher in Scotland, his native country, and when he emigrated to Canada it was with the intention of continuing to teach here. The system he used was one of his own, and from the first he got good results from the most difficult cases.

Important as this work was, he could earn nothing more than a scanty living. Soon even this income was threatened, for he began to devote more and more time to the study of sound transmission, and in order to make a living at all by teaching it was necessary to devote his entire time to it.

At the Centennial Exhibition, in Philadelphia, he showed a crude model of a telephone, but it attracted only passing notice from capitalists, though eminent scientists predicted a future for it. The results were not what Bell looked for, but he took up the work again, made some improvements and took out patents covering the principal features of the telephone as it is to-day.

Three hours after he filed his application, Elisha Gray filed a caveat for his telephone.

On February 1, 1877, Bell went to Salem, Mass., and gave his first public exhibition and lecture. It aroused some curiosity, but drew no financial backing. On May 10 he lectured before the Boston Academy, and there, apparently, the results were little more encouraging than they had been at Salem.

The general opinion expressed was that the telephone was a remarkably clever toy, but that it was nothing more. Investors took this view of it, and Bell, who had been reduced to poverty by the expenses of his experiments, went from one financier to another, offering stock in the company he had formed, but everywhere he met with rebuffs. Financiers did not care to have anything to do with a machine designed to accomplish the impossible feat of making audible the voice of a person many miles away.

The reception he met with did not in the least shake Bell's faith in his work, but he was sorely in need of money. He resolved on a desperate move, and he went to Chauncey M. Depew and offered him a one-sixth interest in the company if he would loan $10,000 to put the company on its feet.

Depew took a week to consider the proposition. At the end of the week he wrote back that the incident might be considered closed. The telephone was a clever idea, but it was utterly lacking in commercial possibilities, and $10,000 was far too large a sum to risk in marketing an instrument that at best could never be more than a source of amusement.

Thus Depew let slip an opportunity to acquire for $10,000 an interest that today could not be bought for less than $25,000,000.

Bell was being hard-pushed, and he determined to make a last offer. Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania, was then one of the leading figures in the United States Senate, and his influence throughout the country was very great. Bell went to him and offered him, for nothing, one-half interest in the invention if he would endeavor to have it introduced to the public.

Cameron would not even consider the proposition, and gave orders "that Bell and his fool talking machine be thrown out" if he again attempted to get an interview.

While Bell was ineffectually struggling in this direction, a few men in Boston, who had been interested by the exhibition before the Boston Academy, determined to give the telephone a thorough test. A line three miles long was built from Boston to Somerville, and, this, the first practical telephone line in the world, proved so unequivocally the utility of the telephone that there could no longer be any question of its success.

The pioneer line, three miles long, cost a few hundred dollars. In less than thirty years the number of miles of wire had increased to nearly 4,000,000, and 30,000 persons are regularly employed by the telephone companies. In the United States alone there are each year 3,200,000,000 telephone calls, and the American (Bell) Telephone Company is capitalized at $158,661,800.

Soon after the Somerville demonstration, the tide turned in Bell's favor, Capital, which had previously fought shy of the talking machine, rushed boldly in, and the inventor who had been turned away from office doors and denied access to the presence of politicians, was offered fabulous prices for part interest in his company.

Small investors clamored to get their money down, and big capitalists fought for control of the invention that promised such great things. Within a few weeks, Bell, who couldn't give a half interest in his invention to Don Cameron, and who couldn't raise a $10,000 loan from Depew, was in a position to turn millions of money away, and there was no more begging for a few dollars to give the telephone a try-out.

THE COBALT OUTPUT.

McKinley-Darragh Makes a Good Shipment—Trethewey Also Sends Out Good Ore.

The shipments from Cobalt for the first week in October were 501,190 pounds. It is satisfactory to note that the McKinley-Darragh mine is shipping in quantity at last. Its previous shipments for the year were only 70 tons, but this property has been devoted to development work that has revealed some rich ore from which good results should now be obtained. The ore shipped now will be high-grade because the lower grade will be reserved for the concentration, and the same remark applies to Coniagas. The Trethewey appears again in the list, a fact which should be encouraging to its shareholders. The Buffalo, as usual, sends its 40 tons to the smelter.

Week Ending Oct. 5.

	Lbs.
McKinley-Darragh	172,200
Trethewey	118,990
Buffalo	80,000
Coniagas	65,000
Silver Queen	65,000
Total	501,190

	Year to date. Lbs.	September. Lbs.
Coniagas	4,621,660	189,000
Nipissing	4,131,190	325,850
O'Brien	2,346,141	60,760
Buffalo	1,984,300	240,000
Trethewey	1,329,708	......
La Rose	1,219,853	251,550
Silver Queen	2837,148	120,000
Foster	527,300	190,950
Kerr Lake	373,780	......
Townsite	202,230	......
Green-Meehan	196,790	......
Temiskaming	173,511	......
Nova Scotia	156,000	60,000
Cobalt Central	141,877	......
McKinley-Darragh	312,200	......
Right of Way	134,530	......
Hudson Bay	100,670	......
Colonial	74,250	......
University	61,385	......
Red Rock	40,000	......
Drummond	44,090	......
Silver Leaf	43,518	......
Imperial	37,530	......
Total lbs	19,089,661	1,438,110
Tons	9544.83	719.55

The shipments by previous months are.

The shipments by months are:

	July.	August.
Coniagas	1,178,390	288,640
Nipissing	226,695	1,020,763
O'Brien	......	61,000
Buffalo	240,000	380,000
Trethewey	50,000	65,000
La Rose	140,115	148,405
Silver Queen	87,000	176,000
Kerr Lake	......	124,780
Foster	52,000	64,000
McKinley-Darragh	80,000	......
Cobalt Townsite	......	66,000
Temiskaming	......	119,011
Hudson Bay	45,170	......
Colonial	34,250	......
Silver Leaf	43,518	......
Imperial	37,530	66,000
Total lbs.	2,214,668	2,579,599
Total tons	1,107.33	1,289.75

	May. Lbs.	June. Lbs.
Coniagas	682,920	1,589,640
O'Brien	557,290	64,520
Nipissing	433,310	477,450
Trethewey	229,020	224,200
Buffalo	82,770	281,130
Hudson Bay	55,500	....
Temiskaming	54,500	....
Townsite	46,070	....
Silver Queen	44,000	124,580
Cobalt Central	40,000	....
Right of Way	1,400	129,330
La Rose	....	316,216
Kerr Lake	....	94,000
Colonial	....	40,000
Drummond	....	44,090
Foster	....	40,000
	2,226,780	3,425,156

	March.	April.
Nipissing	565,801	....
O'Brien	403,470	389,160
Buffalo	241,400	40,000
Trethewey	296,440	167,410
Coniagas	127,920	217,350
La Rose	65,000	....
Green-Meehan	......	67,200
Cobalt Central	34,920	....
Foster	......	....
Kerr Lake	......	80,000
Cobalt Townsite	43,000	....
McKinley-Darragh		
Red Rock	40,000	....
Right-of-Way	3,800	....
Totals lbs.	1,821,751	961,120

	Jan.	Feb.
Nipissing	623,701	457,620
O'Brien	419,831	390,110
Buffalo	279,000	120,000
Trethewey	......	178,648
Coniagas	174,220	108,580
La Rose	123,500	175,067
Silver Queen	125,683	94,885
Green-Meehan	61,210	68,380
Foster	43,600	56,750
Kerr Lake	......	75,000
Cobalt Central	......	66,957
University	61,385	......
McKinley-Darragh	60,000	......
Cobalt Townsite	47,160	......
Nova Scotia	......	30,000
Total lbs.	2,019,290	1,821,997

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA
INCORPORATED 1832
Capital - - - $3,000,000
Reserve Fund - - - $5,250,000
Head Office: HALIFAX, N.S. General Manager's Office TORONTO
A general banking business transacted
Savings Accounts opened by deposit of $1 or over. interest added quarterly.
FOR THE INFORMATION OF DEPOSITORS
This is the only Bank having its Head Office in Canada that submits its books and statements to examination by strictly independent auditor.

ESTABLISHED 1873
THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA
Head Office, - - - - Toronto
BANKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
The accounts of Commercial, Manufacturing and Business firms solicited. Special attention given to the collection of notes and other commercial paper in all parts of the world.
Savings Bank Department in connection with all Branches

THE BANK OF OTTAWA
Head Office: Ottawa, Ont.
Capital, - - - - - - $3,000,000
Rest and Undivided Profits, - - 3,236,513
Branches and Agents throughout the Dominion of Canada.
Savings Department in connection with all Branches.
GEORGE BURN, General Manager

GET IN TOUCH WITH ME—
I specialize in UNUSUAL investment opportunities in solid industrial enterprises.
Just now I know of several things that offer a very rare chance to the man with a few hundreds—straight-out industrial investments of the kind only a few people hear of in time to buy shares at bed-rock prices. Write to me if you have any idle money that you might put to work on the right terms.
BENJAMIN BURLAND
FINANCIAL AGENT
303 Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL

ALFRED B. WILLIS
Mining Engineer
23 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO

United Empire Bank of Canada
"This Bank shows a steadily increasing patronage, due to its strength, conservatism and general policy. If you have in mind the opening of a new account, either savings or checking, we cordially invite you to become a depositor"
George P. Reid, General Manager

The Mutual Life of Canada
—The Company of the Policy-Holders
When you take out insurance in The Mutual Life, you become one of the owners of the company.
You have a voice in mapping out the policy of the company —a vote for the directors who appoint the officers—and you share equitably in all the profits.
There are no stock-holders—no enormous salaried positions —no expensive branch office buildings.
It is a MUTUAL Company—owned and controlled by the policy-holders.
Write to the Company Head Office, Waterloo, Ont., for report showing the wonderful growth of this popular company,
83

Western Assurance Company,
Fire and Marine
Established 1851.
Head Office, - - - Toronto

The Financial Post is in a position offering securities for sale in Canada. to assist those who seek to know the Information will be freely furnished to standing of any broker or corporation our readers on application.

THE FINANCIAL POST
OF CANADA

A weekly newspaper aiming to present to the public in a popular manner accurate information relating to the financial interests and legitimate investments of Twentieth Century Canada.

No paid advertising will be inserted in the reading columns unless marked "Advertisement" excepting in he case of Official reports of annual or other meetings of corporations

The acceptance and insertion of an advertisement shall in no way be taken as an indication of the approval of the editoral department; the latter shall be free to comment or criticize, if necessary, as their study of the situation demands.

Advertising Rates

$2.00 per inch single insertion.
$1.50 per inch each issue for six months.
1.00 per inch each issue for one year.

Subscription Price

$3.00 per annum to any address in Canada and the United States.
12s. 6d. to any address in Great Britain or Europe.
copies 10c. each.

Published by the
FINANCIAL POST COMPANY,
Publication Office: 10 Front St. East, Toronto.
Montreal, 2 McGill St. Winnipeg, 511 Union Bank Bldg. London, Eng., 88 Fleet St., E.C
President, - - John Bayne MacLean
Managing Editor, - - - Stewart Houston

Toronto, Oct. 12, 1907.

ONE WAY OUT.

The suggestion of Government Savings Banks is more likely to arise in the United States, where, in default of a branch bank system, there are still certain territories not completely served with banking facilities. At the recent convention of the American Bankers' Association, a paper was read giving the arguments pro and con, but the conclusion reached was that if any Postal Savings Banks were established, it should only be under the authority of a Savings Bank Commission. It was proposed also that each Postal Savings Bank should remit its deposits, not to the Government, but to the nearest National Bank. In this way the savings of the people would not be diverted from the commercial uses of the country, and piled up in Government vaults which are already overflowing. In Canada, with our Branch banks now covering every corner of the country, the Postal Savings Bank is a relic of earlier conditions. There is no reason for their continuance. In August the total amount of money on deposit in Postal and Government Savings Banks in the Dominion was $61,625,780. In chartered banks it was $586,236,826. The interest paid is at the rate of three per cent. In the halcyon days when Mr. Fielding was able to borrow money at 2¾ per cent. a grand opportunity was lost in not issuing Dominion Government bonds to pay back the savings. A quarter per cent or over $150,000 per annum would have been saved the country in interest and there is to be added the cost of maintaining the savings banks which may be placed certainly at another quarter per cent. It is not too late even now. It is thought that the Dominion Government need not borrow money until next year. Probably bonds for $60,000,000 could be placed at between 3½ and 4 per cent. If these savings, as they doubtless would, found their way into the chartered banks, it would be a tremendous relief in the present monetary famine.

THE WESTERN CLAMOR.

It is not surprising to find the western criticisms of our Canadian banks still continuing. The westerner is by nature a "kicker." He has been accustomed for the past five years to find (as he might express it) "everything coming his way." He seems to be incapable of understanding that there is a turn in every tide. A new country necessarily develops a greater freedom of thought. The man who has forsaken narrow conditions and comparative poverty in the east, to find breadth and success in the boundless west, is inclined to ascribe much of that good fortune to his own virtue and enterprise. His lack of failure in the "old Dominion" he believes to be entirely due to the unfortunate and restrictive conditions prevailing in that part of Canada which he is pleased to call "The effete east." The interesting part of his mental miasma is that he really believes all he says about the east. Confronted with new conditions, out of which he plucks the flower of fortune, the westerner quickly comes to the conclusion that there is nothing he cannot accomplish. He firmly thinks he can improve on eastern methods. So he approves of public ownership. If there is a car shortage he does not consider climatic conditions, he howls louder than the blizzard on his own prairie. Last spring the car shortage in Ontario was quite as bad as in the west, but we heard nothing about our own troubles, while the complaints of Boards of Trade, City Councils and Provincial Governments in the west reverberated from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Just now eastern Canada is finding all her industries checked by an extreme scarcity of money. This condition has been caused by the demands of the west. Our banks have lent in the west more than they should have done. The money of the eastern depositors has gone to help the development of that country. In the east our people do not repine. They recognize it as an unavoidable condition. They do not hammer at the doors of the banks and demand that their money spent in the west should now be returned. By way of contrast, we are now observing how furiously do the nations of the west rage together, and their people imagine the banks are vain things. They talk of establishing banks of their own and a most reckless promoter has taken advantage of their folly. He claims that he has already acquired some of their money for a promotion organized under an expired bank charter. It is a fact that every Canadian bank has today at least three times the money lent out in the Northwest that it has received in deposits. This is a low estimate.

While we might expect a certain amount of clamor from the unthinking public, it has remained for a member of the Manitoba Government, Hon. Robert Rogers, to join in the ignorant outcry.

Mr. Rogers, after a visit to the east, claims that there "appears to exist in the minds of the people generally a strong feeling that certain banks are not acting at all fairly with the public" and when asked, "In what way?" he replies, "In their efforts to bring about a condition of tight money or in fact even a small panic."

He then goes on to find fault with the banks for "keeping sixty or seventy millions of dollars of Canadian money for use in New York." Further on he says, "You must remember that all these millions do not represent the capital of our banking institutions, but represent the savings of our own people."

While we hold no brief for the banks in question, or for any one of them, we feel that as an independent financial journal we cannot in common fairness allow Mr. Rogers' statements to go unchallenged. He appears to have taken for granted a good deal of what his informant may have told him, or he would surely, as a prominent public man, never have allowed himself to give utterance to the opinions voiced in his interview. A few figures from the last (August) Government bank statement go far to show how erroneous are his statements.

According to it the Canadian banks have loaned in Canada: On call, $47,765,000; current loans, $580,075,000, or a total in Canada of $627,840,000.

The banks held at the same date: Public deposits, payable on demand, $160,459,000; public deposits, payable after notice, $425,727,000, or a total of $586,186,000.

It will thus be seen that the whole of the deposits made in the banks by the Canadian public have been loaned in Canada, and over $41,000,000 more. Surely these figures dispose of Mr. Rogers' contention that Canadian deposits are being loaned in New York or elsewhere out of Canada, or, as he puts it in another place, that "western deposits, which represent western savings, are being sent away out of the country altogether."

We have already said that we believed Mr. Rogers must have obtained his information second hand, and this belief is strengthened by the fact that he ignores entirely the deposits held by Canadian banks at their offices outside of the Dominion. These deposits amount to $55,600,000, and if this sum be deducted from the loans outside of Canada, a balance would remain of $32,000,000. The paid-up capital and rest account of the banks is over $165,000,000, and their total assets over $950,000,000. It will thus be seen that the net amount loaned outside of Canada, not necessarily in New York, but also in Great Britain, Cuba, or wherever else these banks have established offices, is about one-fifth of the paid-up capital and rests of the banks, and a very small proportion, indeed (about 3 per cent.) of their total assets.

Having regard to Mr. Rogers' allusion to call loans in New York, if he could show the Canadian banks where they could invest their loose assets and get them back as speedily, in case of need, as they can by their present method, we have no doubt they would be much obliged to him. Experience in the past, however, has gone far to demonstrate that the stock markets of Canada are "narrow" as compared with those of London and New York, and that the call money which is out in New York is available at any time, without disturbing Canadian finances. The directors of Canadian banks are not so blind to the interests of the institutions they represent as to keep funds invested at a return of from 2 per cent to 4 per cent. (which have been the rates prevailing in New York for the past few months) unless they realize the necessity of doing so for purposes of safety, and that a small return, coupled with immediate realizability, was better than holding cash and getting nothing for it.

Mr. Rogers speaks of the need of "a more generous policy" being maintained, and that this might be brought about by the establishment of smaller local banks in the west. While we do not suppose that the banks now in existence would be likely to oppose any movement which might be the means of bringing new capital into the country, we cannot help thinking that the existing banks are very much alive to the fact that their business comes from the Canadian public, and that they are doing their utmost to supply the evergrowing needs, not only of the west, but of all parts of the Dominion. Their current loans are sixty or seventy millions of dollars higher than they were a year ago, and this is surely some evidence that they, as a whole, realize their duty to Canadians, to help on, not hinder or clog, the wheels of commerce.

Whatever may be the opinion of Mr. Rogers, or others who would be critics of the banks, we are still of the belief that as a body they are doing everything in their power to advance the interests of trade and commerce in this Dominion.

TRAVEL AND RATE REDUCTION.

The effect of the reduced fares in certain states of the Union is now being watched with interest and statements are being sent out that the reduction has resulted in largely increased travel and that the railways' earnings are increasing in consequence. These statements must be received with a grain of salt. Railway managers say that the increases in gross earnings would have been larger if there had been no reduction. In Canada we have had some experience of rate reduction. In 1897 there was a merry cutting of fares for nine months on the G.T.R. and C.P.R. The rates were arbitrary, but in many cases less than a cent a mile. There was a great increase in the number of passengers carried for the first month but each subsequent month witnessed a decline until the actual number in some months fell below that of the preceding year. In its annual report each company reported reduced passenger earnings as a result of the conflict. Some years ago the Grand Trunk cut the rate from Chicago to Boston from $20 to $5. It had been carrying, on an average, five through passengers on each train. The number increased to fifty. Thus at the former rate of $20, with a reduction of $1, the Grand Trunk on its through business earned $95 per train. Carrying 50 passengers at $5 it earned $250 per train with no material increase in the cost of operation. On this showing the Grand Trunk held that it could keep up the fight indefinitely, but only as long as the other lines maintained the previous rate. Eventually the other roads gave in and allowed the Grand Trunk the differential it claimed as a right. If the other lines had met the reduction, the Grand Trunk would never have maintained its increase.

Under the modern conditions of business, a reduction in fares except for short distances, cannot stimulate travel permanently beyond the floating number of pleasure-seekers or individuals who may for personal reasons be attracted by cheap fares. Time is too valuable in business to consider economy in fares. The case with freight rates is absolutely different, because a slight advantage in carriage will accomplish a reduction of price.

MARK TWAIN ON ADVERTISING.

"It pays to advertise," said Mark Twain at a recent banquet. "When I was editing the Virginia City Enterprise, writing copy one day and mining the next, I tried to force this truth home in many ways. One day I received a letter from a subscriber saying he had found a spider pressed between the pages of his paper, and he wanted to know was this good or bad luck? I replied to him in our Answers to Correspondents column as follows:

"Old Subscriber,—The finding of a spider in your copy of the Enterprise was neither good luck nor bad. The spider was merely looking over our pages to find out what merchant was not advertising, so that it could spin its web across his door and lead a free and undisturbed existence forever after."

THE IMPERIAL PRESIDENT.

Comments on Conditions in Great Britain—His Noteworthy Observations.

Mr. D. R. Wilkie, president and general manager of the Imperial Bank, who returned last Saturday from a short visit to Great Britain, has given an interesting interview on financial and political conditions as he found them in the Old Land. Mr. Wilkie is an ardent Imperialist, and it is pleasant to note that from his observation of what he heard in the streets, on the trains and throughout the country, there was a growing feeling in favor of Mr. Chamberlain's policy. He was struck by the unsatisfactory commercial condition of a country which is usually pointed to as being prosperous. In the course of the interview he said: "So far as England is concerned the money market of London appears to be dependent more or less on the amount of foreign money deposited there. The money market is no longer controlled by English capital. It is controlled apparently with the surplus funds of foreign Governments. While I was there Japan had £6,000,000 deposited in London. Everybody was asking what Japan was going to do, because if there were a withdrawal the market would be considerably affected. That is one instance.

"The commercial condition of the country is far from being satisfactory. What with the large importation of foreign manufactures, the emigration of hundreds of thousands of former wage-earners and the expenditure of enormous sums on the army and navy, which no doubt are necessary, but which come out of capital account in a great measure, the country can hardly be said to be in a prosperous condition. A large portion of the revenue is derived from death duties and from seigniorage or toll on coinage, and from other sources which cannot be legitimately used for revenue. The great source of income from a moderate duty on manufactured goods imported is entirely neglected. Without the revenue from drink it would be impossible for Great Britain to keep up the present fiscal policy, and even as it is the country is obliged to resort to death duties and seigniorage, to say nothing of a huge income tax, to make both ends meet. Practically the continuance of the present fiscal policy of Great Britain depends on the intemperance of the people."

Another matter which Mr. Wilkie mentioned as being an important factor in the financial situation in London was the practice of shipping gold coin to foreign countries. "Large quanties of goin coin are shipped to Egypt," he said, "instead of the natives being educated up to a currency such as we have in Canada. Enormous shipments of gold to and fro in order to carry on the business of foreign countries is a waste of capital. It involves the locking up of coin for weeks and months at a time when the business transactions could just as well be done on a paper circulation based, as it is in Canada, on a gold reserve. The cost of shipping the gold is a loss, and it must also be borne in mind that in Egypt, India and even in Argentina, the practice of hiding gold and so withdrawing it from circulation exists."

Commenting on the use of death duties as a source of revenue, Mr. Wilkie declared the system to be economically wrong. "Death duties," he said, "are really a charge on the capital of a country. Supposing a manufacturer dies, leaving a business worth £200,000. The Government as a first charge on the estate immediately takes £20,000 for death duties. That money has to be taken out of the business, and instead of there being an opportunity for expansion, the business is crippled to that extent. It means that money is absorbed for revenue which should be used for the production of manufactured articles, and in that way death duties are a charge on the capital of the country."

KIPLING'S STAKE IN CANADA.

About eight years ago Rudyard Kipling began to interest himself in colonial investments. His first venture was in South Africa. He went to Cape Town as the guest of Cecil Rhodes and to recover his health. Under the influence of the "Napoleon of South Africa" an important change was wrought in his plans of life. In the following year he allowed Rhodes to invest for him a considerable sum, and the investment not only doubled but quadrupled in value prior to 1905.

In the latter year he turned to Canadian undertakings, guided in these by Lord Strathcona, the Canadian agent-general in London. The venture proved less profitable, but was nevertheless a successful one; and it is to look into the details of the business that he is in Canada at the most attractive part of the season.

He is intensely interested in the development of his financial projects. Mr. Kipling is now a rich man—probably the richest man of letters in Europe. His friends deplore his absorption in material enterprises, as he pays but little attention to the calling in which he became famous.

The Royal Bank of Canada will shortly open a branch at Mayari, Cuba, which will be under the management of Mr. F. Shute.

REGISTRAR OF C. A.'S

T. Watson Sime, C.A., has been appointed registrar of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario, in room of J. W. Westervelt, who has resigned.

GOLD BONDS
5%
MONTHLY INSTALMENTS

We sell
Municipal,
School, Electric and
other high class Bonds
bearing interest at from 4% to 5% on a monthly installment plan that enables the smallest investor to purchase these highly desirable securities.

Write for list and monthly purchase plan.

WILLS & CO.
Members Standard
Stock Exchange
TORONTO
ONT.

New York Stock Exchange.

Range of Prices for Week Ending Oct. 11th.

—	Closing Oct. 4	Open. Oct. 5	High.	Low.	Last.
Amalg. Copper Co	59¾	59¼	60⅛	54¼	54¾
Am. Car & Foundry	36⅛	36	36¼	29¾	29⅞
Am. Locomotive Co	51⅞	51½	51¼	45½	45⅛
Am. Smelt. & Ref	87¾	87¾	89⅛	78⅛	78⅛
Am. Sugar Ref. Co	111½	111¾	112½	104⅝	104⅝
Am. Tobacco Co., pf	77	78½	78½	74½	74½
Am. Woolen Co	20½	20	20⅛	17¼	17¼
Anaconda Cop. Min	37½	37¼	37¾	32¼	33
At., Top & S.F	85¾	85½	86	82¼	82¼
Atlantic Coast Line	79	78	78	70⅛	71½
Baltimore & Ohio	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	86	86
Brook. Rapid Transit	47½	46⅝	47¼	40⅞	41½
Canadian Pacific	162¾	162½	162⅞	157⅞	159
Chesapeake & Ohio	33¼	32⅜	32¾	29½	29⅝
Chi. Great Western	8¾	8½	8½	7	7¼
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	118	118	118½	114⅝	115¼
C., C., C. & St. Louis	61	60	60	58	58
Chi. & Northwestern	143½	144¼	145¼	142	142
Colorado Fuel & Iron	18½	18¾	19	15½	15⅝
Colorado & Southern	21⅞	22	22	20	20¼
Consolidated Gas	100⅛	100¾	100¾	89½	91
Delaware & Hudson	156¼	157	157	153	154
Den. & Rio Grande	22⅞	22¾	23¼	19¾	20
Dul., S.S. & At	8⅝	8⅞	8⅞	8	8
Erie	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	16	18
Erie, 2d pf	36	35	35	29½	29½
General Electric	124½	124⅛	124⅛	113½	114
Great Northern, pf	128⅛	127½	131¼	125¼	125¾
Illinois Central	142	135	135	133½	133½
Interb.-Metropolitan	9½	9¾	11⅜	8½	8¾
Internat. Paper Co	13	12½	12½	10	10½
Louisville & Nash	105	104	105	98¼	99
Mackay Companies	60¼	60¾	60¾	58¾	....
Mackay Companies, pf	61¼	61	61	58⅝	58¾
Mexican Central, pf	16⅜	16½	17	15½	15⅞
Minn. & St. Louis	40½	40	40	39¾	37¾
M., St. P. & S.S.M	93¼	93⅛	94	87	87
M., St. P. & S.S.M., pf	125	125	125	121½	121½
Mo., Kan. & Texas	32¾	32⅜	32⅝	28¼	28¾
Missouri Pacific	67	67	67¼	59⅝	60
New York Central	102¾	102¾	103	100⅛	100¾
N.Y., Ont. & Western	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	29⅞	30¼
Norfolk & Western	70½	70⅞	70⅜	67¼	67⅜
Northern Pacific	127¾	128	132¾	120½	120½
Pennsylvania R.R	119¼	119⅝	119¾	117¼	117½
People's Gas, Chi	85½	85½	86	82½	83¼
Pullman Company	155¼	....	156½	155	155
Railway Steel Spring	36½	35⅛	35⅛	28	29
Reading	94	94⅛	95⅛	89⅞	90¼
Rep. Iron & Steel	20	19¾	20	18⅞	19
Rock Island Co	18	....	18	14½	14⅝
Rock Island, pf	44½	44½	44½	41	41¼
St. Louis Southwestern	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	16	16
Sloss-Shef. Steel & Iron	44	43	43	38	38
Southern Pacific	82	82	82¾	78¼	78½
South. Railway	13⅜	12½	12⅝	11⅜	11¾
Texas & Pacific	25	25¼	25¼	23⅛	23½
Union Pacific	127⅜	127¼	128½	122½	122⅞
U.S. Rubber	27⅛	27	27½	23	23¼
U.S. Steel	27	26⅞	27¼	24⅝	24¾
U.S. Steel, pf	88⅜	88⅜	88⅞	84⅜	84¾
Wabash	10½	10¼	10½	8⅛	9
Western Union Tel	74	73	73	70⅛	70⅛
Wisconsin Central, pf	38	....	38⅛	38	38

Railroad and Street Railway Earnings

Gross Earnings

—	Week ending	1907.	1906.	Changes.	From date mentioned to the last week for which earnings have been reported.			
					Date.	1907.	1906.	Changes.
Canadian Northern	Oct. 7	182,600 00	164,100 00	+ 18,500 00	July 1	2,800,800 00	1,987,200 00	+ 813,600 00
Canadian Pacific	Oct. 7	1,497,000 00	1,482,000 00	+ 15,000 00	July 1	21,648,000 00	19,567,000 00	+ 2,086,000 00
Duluth, S.S. & Atlantic	Sept. 30	90,376 00	98,171 00	– 7,795 00	July 1	982,900 00	876,118 00	+ 106,791 00
Grand Trunk System	Sept. 21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Minn., St. P. & S.S.M. (Soo)	Sept. 30	324,557 00	362,790 00	– 38,243 00	July 1	3,203,603 00	3,338,715 00	– 135,112 00
Detroit United	Sept. 21	134,163 00	118,762 00	+ 15,301 00	Jan. 1	4,883,149 00	4,382,664 00	+ 510,485 00
Halifax Electric Tram	Sept. 30	6,734 12	9,791 71	– 3,057 59	....	....	....	....
Havana Electric	Oct. 6	36,300 00	31,690 00	+ 4,610 00	Jan 1	1,349,419 00	1,168,998 00	+ 180,421 00
London Street Railway Co	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Montreal St. Ry.	Sept. 30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Toledo Railways System	Oct. 7	30,864 11	29,111 10	+ 1,753 01	July 1	1,810,283 90	1,708,929 00	+ 101,354 90
Toronto Railway Co	Oct. 7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Twin City	Sept. 30	147,707 00	139,767 00	+ 7,940 00	Jan. 1	4,512,292 00	4,190,708 00	+ 321,584 00
West India Electric	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Net Earnings

—	AUGUST 1907	AUGUST 1906	Changes	Two months. 1907	Two months. 1906	Changes
British Columbia Electric Railway Co.						
Gross earnings	152,426 00	112,223 00	+ 40,203 00	303,766 00	215,236 00	+ 88,530 00
Working expenses	80,518 00	57,781 00	+ 22,737 00			
Earnings	71,908 00	54,442 00	+ 17,466 00			
Renewal funds	10,470 00	9,652 00	+ 818 00			
Net earnings	61,438 00	44,790 00	+ 16,648 00	145,942 00	102,385 00	+ 43,557 00
Approximate income from investment	11,036 00	9,536 00	+ 1,500 00			
Net income	72,474 00	54,326 00	+ 18,148 00			

IMPERIAL BANK
of Canada
DIVIDEND No. 69.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of 11 per cent. (11%) per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the quarter ending 31st of October, 1907, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after

FRIDAY, THE 1st OF NOVEMBER NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th to the 31st of October, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

D. R. WILKIE,
General Manager.

Toronto, Ont., 18th September, 1907.

1854 THE 1854
HOME BANK OF CANADA

One Dollar starts a savings account. A metal coin and bill Home Savings Bank or a neat Vest Pocket Savings Bank for coins, loaned free of charge to depositors who desire them.

FULL COMPOUND INTEREST

Branches open 7 to 9 o'clock every Saturday Night.

78 Church Street, Queen Street West, Cor. Bathurst,
Bloor Street West, Cor. Bathurst,
Head Office: 8 King Street West, Toronto

BRANCHES
Alliston, Belle River, Cannington, Lawrence Station, Melbourne, St. Thomas, Walkerville, Fernie, B.C., Winnipeg, Man

JAMES MASON, General Manager

WHY IT IS SAFE

Capital and Surplus are the most important factors in determining the strength of a financial institution. This Corporation has:
$6,000,000.00 Capital, $2,500,000.00 Surplus.
That is to say, that between the depositor and any possible loss there is a fund of EIGHT AND ONE-HALF MILLION DOLLARS.
The total assets of the Corporation on Dec. 31st, 1906, were $26,206,337.54.

Interest at three and one-half per cent. per annum is credited to all Deposit Accounts four times a year.

CANADA PERMANENT
MORTGAGE CORPORATION
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO

The
Standard Loan Company

pays FIVE PER CENT interest on debentures. The Capital of the Company is $1,000,000, with assets of two million and a half, and the high character and financial standing of its Directors is an assurance of safety to investors.

W. S. DINNICK
Vice-Pres. and Managing Director
Head Office—24 Adelaide Street East, Toronto

THE PAPER WHICH SPECIALIZES
on the subject you are most interested in is the paper which, if well edited and well managed, will have the most complete, and most accurate, and most readable information for you.

Banking Investments

These two subjects exclusively are discussed every week by the ablest available writers in Canada and by special correspondents in London, Paris and New York. Information is gathered from all sources and carefully condensed. The most complete stock exchange table published in Canada appears on the back page. Subscription $3.00 per year. Publication Office, 10 Front St. E., Toronto.

THE FINANCIAL POST
OF CANADA
JOHN BAYNE MacLEAN, President
STEWART HOUSTON, Managing Editor

PRESS CLIPPINGS PAY

Press clipping information is information you can obtain in no other way. As a business aid, Press Clippings will place before you every scrap of news printed in the country pertaining to your business. They will show you every possible market, big and little, for your goods, openings that you would never even hear about in the ordinary way, and they give you this information while it is fresh and valuable.

If you have a hobby or wish information upon any subject or topic, press clippings will give you *all* the current information printed on the subject.

The cost for any purpose is usually but a few cents a day. The

CANADIAN PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU,

the largest press clipping bureau in Canada, reads and clips all the daily and weekly papers published in the Dominion each month, and even if you are now a subscriber to some other clipping bureau, it will pay you to investigate our superior service.

Write for our Booklet about Press Clippings, and ask about information which supplies material for addresses, essays, lectures and debates, and complete and reliable information upon any subject at a reasonable cost. Address

CANADIAN PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
10 Front Street East, TORONTO

The Royal
Trust Company
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

Capital Subscribed . . . $1,000,000
Capital Paid Up 700,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., President.
Hon. Sir George Drummond, K.C.M.G., Vice-President.

R. B. Angus — Sir W. C. Macdonald
E. S. Clouston — Hon. R. Mackay
E. B. Greenshields — A. Macnider
C. M. Hays — A. T. Paterson
C. R. Hosmer — Sir R. G. Reid
H. V. Meredith — James Ross
Sir T. G. Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.
Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, K.C.M.G.

TORONTO BRANCH
BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING
M. S. L. RICHEY, Manager

EDWARD CRONYN & CO.
MEMBERS TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
STOCKS AND BONDS DEALT IN ON ANY EXCHANGE
15 LAWLOR BUILDING, Cor King and Yonge Streets TORONTO
TELEPHONE M. 1111

Unclaimed Bank Balances

IN CANADA THEY ARE NOT AN IMPOSING AMOUNT.

Slightly Over Half a Million—The Causes That Lead to Unclaimed Amounts—The Five-Year Period—The Government Return and Publication.

Almost from time immemorial, in divers countries, there has existed an opinion that banks make large, mysterious profits in two ways—one of them being the destruction of their promissory notes while in general circulation, and the other, the accumulation of immense amounts in the shape of depositors' unclaimed balances. In the parliamentary debates at Ottawa, every once in a while, arguments and suggestions are put forward which show that these ideas have a strong hold on many Canadian legislators. The bankers are put to some trouble in combating and correcting the prevailing erroneous impressions.

With regard to the bank note circulation, incidents are happening from time to time which indicate that the amount of bank notes burnt or otherwise destroyed, and not paid for by the issuing banks, is comparatively small. The latest of these incidents was the Ontario Bank failure and liquidation. The Ontario was one of the older banks of the country. Running for many years, there was an excellent opportunity for a considerable amount of its notes to get destroyed. Yet what is the record of liquidation? On the 30th September a couple of weeks prior to the failure, the bank's outstanding circulation amounted to $1,351,402. Ten months later, on 31st July in the next year, all of this had been redeemed but $110,226, and in the last three months the circulation was still coming in at an average rate of $12,000 per month. Obviously, the balance outstanding will yet be reduced by a substantial amount.

And with regard to the unclaimed balances, the banks have now been publishing their lists for several years, in compliance with the orders of Parliament. They are obliged to particularize all balances of accounts in which no transactions occurred for five years (the crediting of interest not being regarded as a transaction), all unpaid dividends, drafts, and bills of exchange, issued five years previously and still unpaid.

The last return was published at midsummer, and the results shown by all the banks combined, are as follows, pounds sterling and francs being converted into Canadian currency:

	Dec. 31, 05.	Dec. 31, 06.
Unpaid dividends	$ 3,338	$ 3,648
Unclaimed balances ...	501,640	554,574
Unpaid drafts and bills of exchange	24,477	30,288
	$529,155	$588,510

The totals are not imposing, considering that they represent the sum of the amounts reported by some thirty-odd banks, some of which have been running for over eighty years. And, small as they are, they cannot properly be regarded as being composed altogether of bona fide unclaimed balances. The unpaid dividends, drafts, and bills of exchange, are, clearly enough, unclaimed items. When such things remain unpresented for five years it must be extraordinary circumstances that cause the delays. The writer has a case in mind where the dividends on a small holding of stock remaining uncollected for over fifteen years were cashed in a lump sum. The delay was caused by the stockholder's decease, and by an exceptionally slow winding-up of his affairs, with difficulty in locating his heirs.

But, of the unclaimed balances, a lot are not by any means "unclaimed," as the public understands that word. They are simply balances of accounts in which no transactions (not counting interest additions) have occurred for five years and over. Every bank officer who has had anything to do with depositors in the older settled towns and villages of eastern Canada, is quite well aware that not a vast deal of significance attaches to the fact that several customers have not changed their deposit receipts or operated their savings accounts for the term of five years. It does not mean, for example, that the depositors have forgotten all about their deposits, that they do not know of the existence of the balances standing in their names. Far from it, in the majority of cases. In the days of the now-disappearing deposit receipt it was not uncommon for a depositor to hold his receipt for three, four, and even five years or more, without changing it. The men who did this were not the kind to forget their deposits. They knew their interest was running on all the time; they had in their possession the evidence of the bank's indebtedness to them. It just happened that they did not add to or draw from the particular deposit represented by their receipt. When the new law came into force and the banks were obliged to report all such deposits, and the newspapers all over the land published them in detail, some of these old fellows were tremendously outraged at having their names and deposits spread broadcast. Some of the branch banks managers had quite a time in calming them down and getting them to understand that the law of the land was responsible for the disagreeable exposure they had suffered.

Since the more general adoption of the savings bank departments, in place of the deposit receipts, the tendency of depositors to allow their balances to lie unchanged for a considerable time would naturally be increased in the cases of many people. When a deposit receipt ran for several years the holder could only get simple interest on his money from the date of the receipt. On a savings bank account balance the interest is compounded, by some banks, semi-annually, and by others, quarterly. So, when a man has no occasion either to add or to draw from his balance from year end to year end he could quite contentedly allow his account to go unoperated for a long stretch of years.

It is altogether probable that only a moderate proportion of the $554,574 shown as unclaimed balances on 31st December, 1906, represented funds of the existence of which the rightful owners were ignorant. The small balances of odd cents which figure so prominently in the lists are evidently quite largely due to mistakes made by bank customers in drawing out balances created by occasional transactions.

H. M. P. ECKARDT.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Money Not Yet Out of Trouble—An Advance in Rate Not Impossible.

The bank return for the week compares as follows:

	This week.	Last week	Last year.
Circulation—	£29,562,000	£29,920,000	£29,279,000
Public deposits—	6,642,000	8,621,000	6,169,000
Private deposits—	45,199,000	43,783,000	45,363,000
Gov't. securities—	15,835,000	14,335,000	15,956,000
Other securities—	29,657,000	30,820,000	35,117,000
Reserve—	24,139,000	25,636,000	18,290,000
Prop. of res. to lia.—	46.51 p.c.	48.86 p.c.	35.47 p.c.
Bullion	35,249,000	37,104,000	29,119,000
Bank rate—	4½ p.c.	4½ p.c.	5 p.c.

The comparison of the Bank of England's proportion of reserve to liabilities for the corresponding week since 1901, is as follows:

	Per cent.	Bank rate.
1907	46.51	4½
1906	37147	5
1905	41.47	4
1904	54.90	3
1903	44.02	4
1902	43.38	4
1901	47.12	3

Although the Bank of England's position, thanks to the gains made in September, is still a strong one, there has been sufficient strain put upon its resources this week to warn everybody that the money market has still an anxious time before it. The proportion of reserve to liabilities was reduced 2.35 per cent. to 46.51, and in recent years the second week in October, thanks to the return of dividend disbursements to the market, has seen an improvement in this respect oftener than a decline. The bank's reserve is £5,000,000 better than at this time last year. In this week of October, 1906, the bank rate was advanced to 5 per cent., and eight days afterward, on Oct. 19, there was a further advance to 6 per cent., a figure which was maintained until the middle of the following January.

The most formidable item in the return is the loss of £1,855,000 in bullion on the week. In these circumstances the decline of £1,500,000 in the reserve is no surprise, but it establishes a heavy ratio of loss for the anxious weeks to come, and one which clearly indicates that there is still an urgent demand for money on the continent. The decline in public deposits of £1,979,000 probably indicates treasury financing, especially the purchase of Consols for the sinking fund and perhaps also for the post office savings bank investor, who entrusts business of this character to the Government as his quarterly interest accrues. The increase of £1,500,000 in Government securities endorses this view, even if the recent advance of 1¼ per cent. in Consols had not indicated that something of the kind was going on. The increase of £1,416,000 in private deposits shows the return of dividend money to the market, and in this connection it will be seen, from the item of other securities, which is reduced £1,163,000, that the joint stock banks have been paying off some of their indebtedness to the Bank of England. The bank's control of the money market is thereby decidedly weaker than it was last week.

While the bank is still able to maintain its rate at 4½ per cent., and to make it reasonably effective, an advance before the end of the year is always a possibility. It is true that money rates were easy at the London settlements, but this was solely because the speculative position there is making very little call upon the money market. It is impossible to tell yet what the commercial demand in Europe is. Money ought to have worked easier if its movement in past years is any guide. The continent is still drawing gold wherever it can, while the financial position in Holland and Germany at least is still a cause for anxiety.

Discussing the commercial conditions of the country, former Postmaster-General John Wanamaker said:

"There is nothing the matter with business in America. Wall Street is a little world in itself, and every now and then it amuses itself by kicking money about as though it were engaged in a football game.

"But all this has little effect on the real business of the country. It goes on expanding and growing stronger every day. Stock jobbing has little or no effect on manufacturing, either. As long as there is a demand for things the mills must run."

The slowing down experienced during the past two months has, according to industrial leaders, helped trade prospects. Greater care exercised in extending credits, doing less business on small margins and restricting operations have, in their estimation, clarified the financial atmosphere. While recessions in industrial enterprises are not impossible, there is a greater feeling of security displayed. Even Wall Street is more optimistic.—Bankers' Monthly.

In last week's issue a paragraph stated that the Royal Bank had opened a branch at Niagara Falls. The word "centre" was omitted. The Royal has had a branch at Niagara Falls since last October. It has also branches at Welland (lately opened) and Chippewa.

HIGH-GRADE
MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES
YIELDING FROM
4¾% TO 5¾%
Full Particulars gladly furnished on request.

WOOD, GUNDY & CO.
6 KING ST. W. TORONTO

MUNICIPAL BONDS

generally conceded to be among the highest grade of conservative investments, are now selling at the lowest level since the panic of 1893. Halifax City Bonds, for instance, at present prices return a greater yield than at any time in more than twenty years. We offer an unusually attractive list of municipal bonds yielding from **4 per cent. to 5 per cent.**

Correspondence Invited.

F. B. McCURDY & CO.,
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
185 Hollis Street, Halifax 4 Hospital Street, Montreal

EXPERT SERVICE

The Trusts Corporation is a specialist in all the duties pertaining to the offices of
Executor. Administrator or Trustee
and its knowledge, experience and organization are available to everyone at a reasonable cost.

The Toronto General
Trusts Corporation
J. W. LANGMUIR, Managing Director.
OTTAWA TORONTO WINNIPEG

JAFFRAY
—AND—
CASSELS

Members Toronto
Stock Exchange
11 TORONTO ST.
TORONTO.

W. G. JAFFRAY.
D. S. CASSELS.

Weekly Market Letter issued and reports on investments furnished.
Correspondence invited.

W. H. Brouse Geo. G. Mitchell T. Ross Boys E. Gordon Wills
BROUSE, MITCHELL & CO.
Members of Toronto Stock Exchange
Office: 19 Colborne St. (S.-W. Cor. Scott Street)
TORONTO, CANADA

Stocks bought and sold on Toronto, Montreal, New York and London, Eng., Exchanges

Government and Municipal Debentures and Investment Securities Dealt in on Commission or Otherwise.

E. G. Rykert & Co.
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
22 St. John Street, Montreal
Stocks, Bonds and Investments
Unlisted Stocks and Securities

MONEY CANNOT BE INVESTED
with absolute safety where the interest rate is unusually high. "The higher the return the greater the risk" is a financial axiom.
Savings can now be most conservatively invested to yield from 4 per cent. to 6 per cent.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
D. M. STEWART & CO., Bankers
151 St. James Street, Montreal

GUARANTEE OF LAND TITLES
Purchasers of Real Estate can have titles thoroughly investigated and guaranteed with the greatest promptitude. Send for rates and full information.
THE TITLE and TRUST COMPANY
Continental Life Bldg. (Bay and Richmond Sts.)
TORONTO

CANADIAN TAKES PRECEDENCE IN FOREIGN SOCIETY.

It is always the subject of legitimate national pride to see Canadians leading in foreign company, and this sight is to be witnessed every day right here in Toronto, where, amidst all the imported mineral waters, radnor easily takes first place.

The leaders of Toronto society are now using radnor water almost exclusively in their many charming entertainments, and the old days of our being dependent upon foreign productions in this line are at an end.

Radnor is bottled at its spring in the Laurentian Mountains with the greatest care, and comes to us fresh, sparkling and invigorating.

Radnor is easily the best mixer in the world with wine, whiskies or milk.

Insist onhaving radnor at your favorite restaurant, and, remember, when drinking it, that it is purely Canadian.

The Dominion Government returns show that circulation and specie increased in August to $60,999,580, from $60,518,539 in July.

Can. Gen. Electric

THE POSITION OF THE NEW PREFERRED ISSUE

Well Taken in London—The Product of the Capital Increases—The Unfortunate Technical Position of the Stock—Its Market Too Narrow—No Other Cause for Present Prices—Mr. Nicholls on the Prospects.

Mr. Frederic Nicholls, who returned from England on Saturday last, confirmed the statement that the issue of new preference stock amounting to $2,000,000 of the Canadian General Electric Company had been over-subscribed by individuals with Messrs. Sperling & Co., and since the fact that the preferred stock was only preferred as to dividends was ascertained there had been no withdrawals pending the alteration in the previous bylaw which will undoubtedly be made at the special general meeting of the shareholders on October 28. The vice-president and general manager said that there was no foundation for the statements that the dividend on the common stock was to be reduced. He points out that on last year's results the revenue was nearly double the dividends on the existing common and preferred. We do not believe that a conservative reduction in the dividend would have any effect on the market price of the stock. Indeed, in the most conservative quarters, a reduction in the common dividend to 8 per cent. might be welcomed. As regards the new issue, it will not seriously affect the net revenue, as the proceeds are to be nearly all applied to the wiping off of existing obligations.

As an indication of the manner in which new capital issues since 1901 have resulted in increased business, the following table is interesting:

	Capital Increase	Revenue Increase	Written off and Reserved
1902	625,000	90,873	220,081
1903	543,900	75,347	203,132
1904	nil	70,309	278,612
1905	900,805	15,687	137,870*
1906	1,120,295	245,369	319,553

*$220,000 additional was transferred to reserve fund from premiums on new stock.

The above table is valuable as showing that the results from the increased capital are now beginning to show in fuller measure. In enlarging the business of the Canada Foundry Company and making it an active factor in the industrial activity of the country, the Canadian General Electric Company took a decidedly forward step. In creating a vast new enterprise it was natural that it should not be productive in its more formative stages, but it is believed now to be upon a firm and profitable basis. Strategically, a company capable of manufacturing locomotives and structural steel and iron is in an excellent position to cope with new developments, one of which is undoubtedly the electrical locomotive.

The present market position of Canadian General Electric shares can be ascribed to the technical condition of the stock. The Financial Post has in previous issues alluded to these conditions. They are confirmed by Mr. Nicholls in the interview which follows. The market has been too narrow for the rapid expansion of capital necessitated by the increasing demands of operations. The constant overdraft at the bank has also been quoted as a deterrent feature. With this wiped off and the company placed in a good position as regards its ready money or credit, there should be no feeling of pessimism. If any industrial business has a clear future, it ought to be that of electrical manufacturing.

In his interview, Mr. Nicholls said:

"After the error in regard to the wording of the bylaw was noticed, the underwriters were given an opportunity to cancel their subscriptions. The gratifying development of this was that five days after this notice of the privilege of cancellation was given, only £5 out of a three million dollar subscription was withdrawn."

With regard to some newspaper comments on the issue, Mr. Nicholls remarked that it was astonishing to find in some quarters so little appreciation of the great strides that the Canadian General Electric industry has made.

"Why, the mere fact that this company requires more money is quoted in some quarters as a sign of degeneracy rather than the result of the very rapid and profitable growth of the enterprise. The fact is that, with the tremendous influx of immigration, the era of rapid construction of new railroads and the development of water powers, business has been offered the company far in excess of our facilities. In fact, we have simply outgrown our clothes, and we needed a new suit of larger dimensions. Now, what is favorably commented upon in England is the fact that last year our annual report contained a copy of the balance sheet of the company for every year since its inception, and also the fact that the dividend has been maintained throughout this period, irrespective of fluctuations in the stock, which have been due entirely to local causes. It is regrettable that a year or two ago this stock was picked out as the favorite for local speculation, which led to the value being run up above the normal, and with the consequence that when a period of money stringency arrived the stocks were thrown upon a market which, through the scarcity of money, has little purchasing power.

"Each time, however, any marked dip in the price has occurred every share offered has been picked up for English account, so that to-day the amount of floating stock is nominal. Within a short period the shareholders have increased from four hundred to over fourteen hundred.

"I notice that the familiar old story of a probable cut or even cessation in dividends is still going the rounds," continued Mr. Nicholls. "These stories may have the effect of alarming the initiated, but similar rumors have appeared from time to time and the profits have gone on increasing. Last year the profits in manufacturing were $856,000, or nearly double the amount required for the 10 per cent. dividend on the common and 6 per cent. on the existing preferred stock. The fact that the company needs money is the best evidence of its success. Every department of the factories is crowded with work, which provides employment for 3,600 people. According to a statement which I received this morning, the company's liquid assets amount to within a few thousands of six million dollars. These are in the shape of accounts receivable, work in progress on contract and raw material, and are equal to three times the amount of preferred stock which it is proposed to issue. I do not know of an industrial company in this or any country which can show a more favorable position."

Mr. Nicholls called the rumor that the General Electric Company was loaded up with high-priced copper one of the "silliest inventions" he had heard. "The reverse is true," he said, "and the present fall in copper quotations is largely in the interest of the company. Every manufacturer knows that in the case of apparatus sold on the basis of the cost of raw material, the recent material reduction in copper would mean a decided advantage to the company. The Canadian General Electric Company, however, since its inception, has never speculated in copper or other raw material—notwithstanding the fact that the temptation was sometimes strong. We never bought unless we had previously sold. Of course, to carry five or six million dollars of contracts through requires a large amount of ready cash. During times like the present, when the factories are filled to overflowing with orders, more money is required than during a period of less activity. I have pointed out to you that we have six million dollars of liquid assets, but if—let us say—the volume of work in hand should fall off by three millions, it would at once relieve a large amount of the capital now engaged in the larger business. But if we had share capital for our fullest requirements instead of borrowed capital we could not, when our business was reduced, pay this capital off from the realization of our liquid assets, as we are otherwise able to do."

PIONEER BANK NOTES.

The British American's Annual Meeting—A Flourishing Company.

The first bank note printed in the Dominion was made by the late G. B. Burland, the former president of the British American Bank Note Company. He was a pioneer in a business which has now assumed large proportions in Canada. The technical excellence of his work was remarkable, considering the tolerably crude manufacturing conditions of thirty-two years ago, and has more than kept pace with the modern improvements. At the annual meeting of the British American Bank Note Company, held in Ottawa, it was fitting, therefore, that a resolution expressing the loss the company had sustained and sympathy with his widow. Mr. J. H. Burland was elected president in his stead. The reports showed the company to be in a flourishing condition. The sum of $10,000 was appropriated as a pension fund for employes. This fund will be established in a similar manner to the pension funds of banks. In order to meet the expansion of business, a branch office has been opened in the Traders' Bank Building, Toronto.

LONDON STILL LANGUID.

Gold Demands and Copper Situation Responsible—The Railway Situation—San Paulo Railway's Large Dividend.

London, Sept. 30.—The position in the stock markets here undergoes no transformation. Money continues easy enough for all purposes, but it is realized that there are heavy gold demands ahead on Egyptian, South American, German and United States account, and whether they are satisfied by London or the Continent, monetary questions are now so world-wide in their application the effect must be much the same. This prospect keeps off buyers of Consols and other gilt-edged securities, although it is doubtful whether a public really exists, nowadays, that is willing to take 3 per cent. or thereabouts on its money. What business there is is noticeable in securities which may be termed the second-class of gilt-edged stocks—the debentures of colonial and foreign railways bearing 4 to 4½ per cent. being most popular. As these are exhausted, speculative interest will be diverted to stocks with a less substantial margin of security, bearing from 5 to 5½ per cent., but the process will evidently be gradual, and will be retarded seriously if there is any attempt to rush new issues of the investment category on the market. The copper situation continues to cause anxiety, and in view of the international character of the interests involved, is widespread in its effect. Fortunately, those concerned are powerful enough to weather the storm.

Railway Strike Outlook.

The Home Railway situation shows no improvement. The men's ballot is now in progress, and there is little question with regard to the probable result if one may judge from the enthusiastic meetings held up and down the country, and various preliminary canvasses by enterprising newspapers. The directors make no sign. One or two—members of Parliament, representing industrial constituencies, who are naturally susceptible to pressure—have declared themselves in favor of recognition of the union, but they do not speak for their colleagues. The Railway Association—representing the companies—has, in fact, not even acknowledged a letter from the men's leader, Mr. Bell, suggesting a conference to decide just what is meant by recognition. It is inconceivable that this policy of aloofness can continue—certainly the effect on public opinion is the reverse to that which one would imagine the companies desire. The view in the market is growing that a strike will be averted, but it is difficult to see on what this is based, except, perhaps, on the idea that the willingness of the men to discuss matters before taking drastic steps, suggests that the union is not strong enough to force the issue. If this were so, it would merely mean postponement of the struggle, but I think that when the ballot has been taken it will be found that the supposition lacks justification. Mr. Bell's purpose is, I believe, to secure the support of public opinion—and in this he is succeeding.

A City Mystery.

The sudden withdrawal of the London representatives of the New York firm of Messrs. E. D. Shepard & Company, who occupied very handsomely decorated offices at Southsea House, E.C., has caused some sensation. One afternoon, after the receipt of a cablegram from New York, the whole of the staff was suddenly paid off. No reason has been given on this side for the unexpected closing of the office, but the manager in New York has stated that it is because sufficient business could not be obtained. The amount expended for the past year in connection with the London office has been estimated at between £3,000 and £5,000, but the whole of the firm's obligations are to be settled. Messrs. Shepard are not members of the New York Stock Exchange, but have been established in that city as financiers for some years. Their business in London has been mainly connected with the placing of bonds of the Santa Fe, Liberal & Englewood Railway, a small line in process of construction. The bonds are not dealt in on any of the United States stock exchanges, and offered here at a price yielding 5¾ per cent., did not offer much inducement to investors at a time when so many issues of well established American railways can be bought to yield a higher percentage.

American Railway Dividends.

Several foreign railway dividend announcements have appeared during the last few days of the leading Argentine companies in which British capital is interested. The Buenos Ayres & Rosario announces the usual interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent., the carry forward, £254,444, being £91,000 less than a year ago. The steady increase in working expenses has been a feature on all Argentine railways for several years past, although a large proportion of the increased expenses of the Rosario is represented by outlays on improvements out of revenue. The Entre Rios has for the first time declared a dividend—of 2½ per cent.—on the second preferred shares, with a carry forward of £9183. A year ago the 5 per cent. preferred shares received a dividend of only 4½ per cent. The company's earning continue to expand very rapidly. The San Paulo Railway, the great coffee carrier of Brazil, secured an increase of £224,000 in the published gross traffics for the first half of the year, and it was generally expected that the return on the ordinary stock would be advanced. These hopes have been realized, for an extra bonus of 1 per cent. is announced, making the total payment for the six months of 7, as against 6 per cent. in 1906. One hundred thousands pounds is placed to reserve, and there is a large expansion in the carry forward, from £66,900 to £243,700. The San Paulo now boasts the distinction of paying the largest dividend of any important railway in the world, and has reserves which total with the carry forward one million and a half sterling. Among other Brazilian railways. Leopoldians are being favored This company is now placing £550,000 of new preference capital in 5½ per cent. shares, at par, for the purpose of carrying out certain extensions agreed upon with the Brazilian Government. Mexican railways—by which name the London market means the issues of the old Vera Cruz line—have fluctuated very considerably this week. The dividend for the first half of the year will be announced shortly, and the market anticipates that 5 per cent. will be forthcoming on the 6 per cent. second preferred stock. The company is now earning a dividend on its ordinary stock, which has not received a distribution for over twenty years.

New Zealand's Credit.

The credit of New Zealand is evidently improving. The Government recently sanctioned the issue of a new loan for one million sterling, the proceeds of which were to be expended as follows: Three hundred and seventy-five thousands pounds on railway construction, £20,000 in additional rolling stock £350,000 in opening up the back-blocks, £25,000 for developing gold-fields, and £50,000 for telegraph extension. Sir Joseph Ward, the Premier, is confident that he can borrow on very reasonable terms, and he has, in fact, already received an offer for the whole amount at a premium of 2 per cent. That offer has been declined for the reason that 1 per cent. brokerage was asked. The proposal, he says, was from outside the colony, and the term for 15 years. Now he has reason to know he can obtain half the amount outside the colony at £102, by paying brokerage of ½ per cent. It is a great pity that Sir Joseph does not endeavor to place the whole loan in the colony, even at a slightly lower price than could be secured outside. The colonials have experienced great prosperity during the last two or three years, and local investors must have a considerable sum of money in hand. London needs a rest.

A Decade of Borrowing.

That this is so is shown very forcibly by a summary published by the Financial Times, giving details of the public borrowings of the last ten years, as affecting the London market. Over £700,000,000 has in that period been raised by State and local authorities, at home and abroad, the wars in the Far East and in South Africa being in the main responsible. Our own State loans have amounted to £198,000,000; the foreign State loans to £229,000,000. The marketing of these huge amounts has naturally affected the working of the laws of supply and demand, which influence the investment work just as much as they do other phases of business. On top of this has come active trade, and it is hardly surprising that under these circumstances security values have trended to appreciably lower levels. One striking feature of the statistics under notice is the extent of colonial and municipal borrowing. During the past ten years our home municipalities have raised £98,000,000 in loans, and colonial municipalities as much as £21,000,000. Colonial Government issues amounted to £170,000,000, exclusive of Transvaal issues of £44,000 000.

G. J. H.

THE BLACK LIST

"For man to-day is fancy's fool
As man hath ever been."

Such is the belief of the many "get-rich-quick concerns" which continue in the face of monetary stress to send out circulars or insert blanket advertisements. It is to be presumed that the people who spend a thousand dollars a week on postage must obtain results. All the fools are not yet dead, if the number of promoting circulars which come into Canada are any criterion. Since The Financial Post inaugurated this column last week, it has received a number of enquiries containing examples of prospectuses, market letters, etc. These will not be answered in detail, but the information required will be found below.

It is a pretty good maxim, in the first place, in regard to promotions from the United States exploiting themselves in Canada to "avoid them as one would the pestilence," quoting Mr. Horne Payne, of London.

There are some ear-marks on many "get-rich-quick" proposals which are sufficient to suggest an avoidance of them. These are:

1. An advance in the price on and after a certain date.
2. Any guarantee as to dividends.
3. Where the capital and the disposition of the money subscribed are not fully stated.
4. Five, ten and twenty-five cent shares of par value of $1.00 in a new promotion.
5. Promises of dividend at 30 to a thousand per cent.

The chief stock-in-trade of many of these promoters is a large mailing list. The Sterling Debenture Corporation has a most extensive list.

Following are some of the undertakings about the intrinsic merits of which it may not be always possible to speak definitely, but whose methods call for criticism:

Columbia Mutual Lumber Co.—William J. Sheldon & Co., fiscal agents, Royal Insurance Building, Chicago. Stock selling at 50 cents a share. The statement is made that it will positively advance in price before Nov. 1. This announcement alone is sufficient to condemn the promotion. Profits are estimated at about 30 per cent. per annum on the par value. Dividends declared every six months. Ten dollars brings you $100 net profit, etc. "Let us show you where you can make 1,000 per cent." Although the advertisement occupies a very large space, few details are given of the property beyond stating that the company actually owns 50 square miles of timber in the very heart of the thriving and prosperous lumber district of British Columbia. In very small type the capital is stated as $1,500,000, in shares of $1 each, fully paid and non-assessable.

Highland Mary.—Apparently a prospect in the Larder Lake District. Said to consist of thirty gold claims of 40 acres each, amounting to 1,200 acres. The Financial Post told last spring how Larder Lake claims were being hawked about Cobalt and Haileybury at from $10 to $100 per claim. The capital of this promotion is $3,000,000 par value $1, 1,000,000 shares in the treasury for development purposes. At the present price the thirty claims represent a cost to the shareholder of $200,000, asuming that all the 1,000,000 are devoted to development. We think most people can to-day buy claims for themselves in the Larder Lake district pretty cheap. Law & Co., Traders' Bank Building, Toronto, who bought out Lucky Boys, are advertising extensively.

A. L. Wisner & Co.—This firm publishes a monthly paper called the Investment Herald, which is offered free for six months, and advertised as the most valuable guide for investors. Having obtained free subscribers, Wisner & Co. bombard them with literature, not infrequently sending a smooth-tongued agent. The Philippine Plantation Co was one of their most recent promotions.

Burr Bros., Flatiron Building, New York.—They were responsible for the promotion of the New York-Chicago Electric Air Line, largely advertised in Canadian dailies. The Toledo-St. Louis Electric Air Line is another. A recent contribution is the Ellesmere Farm Company.

C. F. King, New York and Boston.—He is the most advanced of all the advertising promoters. He avoids many of the usual tricks of the get-rich-quick concerns. He advertises extensively in the conservative New York Tribune, for example, some times a full page, and engages at times a notable author, as, for example, Alfred Henry Lewis. He has an entire flat of one of the largest sky-scrapers in New York. He is apparently conservative, and sometimes his advice may be right, but "where does the money come from"?

A. B. Spencer & Co.—Mills Building, 35 Wall Street; 15 Broad street, New York. Their market letters are being distributed in Canada. They are general benefactors, because they offer to "allow you just what you paid for any active listed stock, or for any unlisted stock, if there is any market for it. Understand, please, we will allow you just what you paid for your stock, regardless of its present market price. No money required from you. We repeat, not a cent of money will we require from you." This sounds most generous, but there follows a clause: "This offer is limited, and we reserve the right to withdraw it at any moment, without further notice. Write us at once."

The fulness of their benevolence can be appreciated when the list of stocks is examined. These include: "Cobalt Central, Colonial Silver, Cobalt Contact, Green-Meehan, Nipissing, McKinley-Darragh, Silver Queen, King Edward." The investor will find that his request may be a little late, but A. B. Spencer & Co. will doubtless exchange "valuable securities" for the stocks the investor desires to sell. It is quite an ingenious system, the Spencer System.

Sterling Debenture Corporation, of New York.—A partnership of former book agents, who do not advertise extensively in newspapers, but have an immense mailing list, covering the United States and Canada. Their promotions include: The Telepost, the American Telegraph & Telephone Co., and the Oxford Linen Mills.

No list would be complete without a catalogue of the promotions of Mr. F. H. Malcolm, of Winnipeg. These include:

The National Bank of Canada.
Western Canneries, Limited.
Medicine Hat Sewer Pipe Co.

BOND NOTES.

Berlin, Ont.—The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board has approved of a number of by-laws providing for increases of the rate of interest on debentures totaling $122,000 from 4½ per cent. to 5 per cent. Of these, $83,000 were issued to provide funds for the municipally-owned street railway. Henry Aletter, clerk.

Canora, Sask.—J. D. Robertson, secretary-treasurer, asks bids for $1,500 school debentures.

Clinton, Ont.—The ratepayers have voted to raise $53,000 to establish a system of waterworks. D. L. Macpherson, clerk.

Colborne, Ont.—The by-law to guarantee the bonds of the Ontario West Shore Electric Railway Company bonds, to the extent of $25,000, was recently defeated.

Hull, Que.—The by-law to borrow $68,000 for extension and improvements of waterworks was recently defeated.

Kenora, Ont.—On Oct. 7, the ratepayers voted on a by-law to issue $75,000 30-year 5½ per cent. debentures for the water power development, and for acquiring lands required therefor. Result not known. D. H. Currie, town clerk.

London, Ont.—The City Solicitor has been instructed to prepare a by-law to issue $575,000 debentures to establish the Komoka water system. The by-law is divided into two parts, the first part providing for the gathering of all springs at Komoka, a pumping plant for bringing water into the city and a double main from Springbank. This is estimated to cost $393,000. The other section provides for a reservoir and dam at Komoka to cost $182,000.

Medicine Hat, Alta.—The ratepayers will again vote on a by-law to raise $20,000 for the purchase of preferred stock in Malcolm's Western Canneries. W. D. Adsit, clerk.

Mitchell, Ont.—A by-law was passed on Oct. 9 to grant a loan of $10,000 to Dufton & Waterhouse, to enable them to increase their plant for manufacturing underwear. They agree to pay back the principal, without interest, in nine annual installments. James Barnett, clerk.

Outremont, Que.—The town will vote on Oct. 25 to increase the rate of interest on thirty bonds of $1,000 each to 5 per cent.

Parry Sound, Ont.—The ratepayers this week voted on a by-law to loan $300,000 to Shortel's, Limited, to establish a wood alcohol, acetate of lime, and charcoal from hardwood factory. E. E. Armstrong, clerk. Result not learned.

Qu'Appelle, Sask.—The ratepayers have voted in favor of issuing $10,000 local improvement debentures. J. C. Starr, clerk.

Rosthern, Sask.—Geo. Braden, secretary-treasurer, gives notice of an election on Oct. 28, to decide whether the town will issue $10,000 20-year 5 per cent installment debentures to finish and furnish the Town Hall.

Sudbury, Ont.—The town has carried the by-law to issue $10,000 debentures for waterworks extensions. Stephen Fournier, clerk.

Uxbridge, Ont.—A by-law has been passed to loan $25,000 to the Palmer Piano Company. J. W. Gould, clerk.

Vancouver, B.C.—The Health Committee have passed a resolution asking for an early sale of $25,000 sewer debentures, in order to make extensions necessary. Three hundred thousand dollars have been voted formerly to establish a complete system.

Vaunda, Sask.—The ratepayers will vote on a by-law to expend $15,000 on a system of waterworks. Robt. Lynch, clerk.

Winnipeg, Man.—A by-law to raise $100,000 to establish a public abattoir has been approved of by the Board of Control, and recommended to the City Council.

DOMINION STEEL MEETING

THE PROCEEDINGS WERE MOST HARMONIOUS.

Shareholders Enthusiastic—Endorse the Present Management — The President's Address—The Outlook for the Steel Business—Sir Montagu Allan Appointed a Director in Place of Sir Henry Pellatt—174,000 Shares Represented Out of 250,000.

As prophesied in these columns last week, the adjourned annual meeting of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company passed off harmoniously in Montreal on Wednesday. There was a large attendance. Sir Montagu Allan was elected a director in place of Sir Henry Pellatt, who resigned. The financial report was adopted. The president, J. H. Plummer, thanked the shareholders for turning out in such large numbers, and especially for sending in their proxies, which, he claimed, was a splendid evidence of the confidence they placed in the management, and which clearly showed that the action of the directors in administering the affairs of the company had met with hearty endorsation.

"The proxies held by your directors," said Mr. Plummer, "amount to over a hundred and seventy thousand, which is a fair indication of the feeling of the shareholders towards the company. The report as presented to-day is most gratifying and I feel that it is unnecessary for me to review its contents. As to our relations with the Dominion Coal Company you already have a copy of the judgment, which clearly maintains the contention of your directors, and, while I do not wish to go too far in my prediction, yet, in my humble opinion, I think that the judgment is not likely to be disturbed in any court. If the Coal Company is determined to carry on the litigation it is only left for us to meet them, and we will do so, confident of final victory. However, we are hopeful that the litigation may not go on, and that before long some amicable arrangement will be arrived at between the two companies which will not only prove satisfactory but beneficial to all concerned. The Steel directors, with the consent of their shareholders, are willing and ready to meet the Coal people on an equitable basis as regards the purchase of coal.

"I think that we have reason to feel proud of the business done during the past year, which certainly shows big strides in the right direction. The figures, according to the statement issued for the first three months of this year have sustained the growth of our earning powers, which can be verified by a careful examination of the financial report. Now, I will go further and tell you that in the near future we hope to show a surplus of two million dollars.

"There is, as you are aware, a certain flattening in the iron and steel business throughout the United States, but during a recent visit I made across the border I could not find any cause for fear from our point of view. Our belief is that the weakness evident on the other side of the line will not affect the Sydney plant, for, with the amount of orders on our books it will compel our plant to run overtime for one year to handle the demand. We have, I may say, considerable business in sight, which must tend to increase our future output largely, and while we are bound to be more or less affected by outside quotations, we have no fear for the future, as we have never exacted the 'last pound of flesh' from our customers. by demanding the top notch price for our commodities.

"Since we closed our books for the year we have taken up the 1907 instalment of sinking fund on our mortgage bonds, and out of the sinking fund we have redeemed the sum of ninety-one thousand dollars on first mortgage bonds; or, over four hundred thousand dollars has been paid, to the present time, on our first mortgage bonds. Notwithstanding the fact that we have been compelled to pay extra for our coal, we are showing at least forty thousand dollars a month at the plant, which we are putting aside to the credit of the company.

"The request has been made that we give out quarterly statements; but, at the present time we are not in a position to do so, because one cannot be sure of the figures unless they are based on stocktaking. With regard to the bounties, I may say that since the plant began operations we have found that our decreasing expenses have offset the decrease in the bounties, and we shall substantially come out ahead when we take into consideration that each year finds our cost of operation diminishing.

"It would be wrong for me to say that the property at Wabana has been fully tested, but all our operations have shown that the iron ore seams are continuous, and that they improve in quality as they go down, and these mines will furnish an inexhaustible supply of iron ore at a small cost.

"In conclusion, I would ask the shareholders to continue their confidence in their directors and management, for I can see a great future for the Dominion Iron & Steel Company."

Senator Forget, vice-president of the company, said amid applause, that the Iron and Steel Corporation was ready to discuss peace with the Coal directorate. "But," said the Senator, "while we are for peace it can only be brought about when both companies will share equally in the compromise."

The usual votes of thanks were unanimously passed, to the president, vice-president, and directors, as well as the general manager and other officials for the services rendered the company during the past year. Messrs. Plummer, Jones and Cameron returned thanks to the meeting for the confidence placed in the directors and management.

The board of directors were unanimously elected as follows: President, J. H. Plummer; vice-president, Senator L. J. Forget; directors, Sir William Van Horne, Sir Montagu Allan, Senator Robert Mackay, Senator David MacKeen, Senator George A. Cox, F. S. Pearson, M.D., Elias Rogers, H. F. Dimock, Frederic Nicholls, H. W. Whitney, W. G. Ross, George Caverhill and William McMaster.

Government,
Municipal,
Railroad and
Public Utility
Bonds
Bought and Sold.

Our offerings are high-class bonds of undoubted security.

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED 26 KING ST E TORONTO

INVESTMENTS

Commission orders Executed . . . .

Special Reports on Securities furnished on request. . .

BAILLIE, WOOD & CROFT
Toronto, Canada
MEMBERS OF THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
42 King Street West

STATEMENTS

We are prepared to furnish reports on Investment Securities on request.

Requirements of Investors carefully considered by personal interview or correspondence.

Bonds and Stocks
Bought and Sold on Commission.

A. E. Ames & Co.,
LIMITED
7 & 9 King St. East, Toronto

R. MOAT & CO.
Stock Brokers
40 Hospital St. MONTREAL

W. R. MILLER JOHN H. WALLACE
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
D. C. S. MILLER

Telephone Main 3 and 4
Long Distance and Local

Cable Address:
"Moat"

JOHN STARK & CO.
MEMBERS OF TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE.
Stock Brokers and Investment Agents
Orders Executed in Toronto, Montreal and New York
FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN
26 TORONTO ST.
Correspondence Invited TORONTO

The Art of Wall Street Investing
By JOHN MOODY
This is the first modern attempt to cover the subject in such a way as to be of interest to the individual investor as well as the more expert banker and broker. It is a practical hand book for investors. Price, $1.00 net. By Mail $1.10.

The Pitfalls of Speculation
By THOMAS GIBSON
Deals exclusively with marginal speculation and analyzes in a clear and simple manner the causes of failure in speculation, with a suggestion as to the remedies. Widely commended by the newspaper press. Price $1.00 net. By Mail $1.10.

The Gold Supply and Prosperity
A consideration of the steadily increasing production of gold and its effect upon prices, wages, rents, interest, industry, securities, business ethics, politics and society. By Horace White, Irving Fisher, John B. Clark, Maurice L. Muhleman, Ellis H. Roberts, John DeWitt Warner, Robert Goodbody and others. Price $1.00 net. By Mail $1.10.

Moody's Magazine
A Monthly Review for Investors, Bankers and Men of Affairs.
Subscription Price, $3 per year

The four issues—three books and Moody's Magazine for a year—are offered for a remittance of $5.00. Under the existing postal arrangements Canadian subscriptions should include 75 cents extra per year for postage on magazine. Foreign subscriptions should include postage on books and 75 cents per year for the magazine. Any one of the four furnished separately on receipt of the price indicated. Make checks to the order of

MOODY'S MAGAZINE 35 Nassau Street New York City

Letters patent have been issued by the Dominion Government to the Dominion Nickel Copper Company. James H. Spence, barrister, and stenographers and bookkeepers, living in Toronto, are the incorporators.

RAILWAY AND RAILROAD BONDS

Yielding From 5% to 6%

Full Information Gladly Furnished on Request.

Warden & Francis
Toronto

N.Y. STOCK MARKET LIFELESS

THE OFT-REPEATED FACTORS STILL CONTINUE.

The Looming of the Presidential Election—C.P.R. As Viewed in New York—American Interests in Canada—Effect of Imperial Trade Relations—The Money Market Stiffening

New York, Oct. 10.—It is idle to ask what is the cause of the stock market remaining more or less lifeless, so far as the public is concerned. It is well known, and to none better than brokers and bankers, that the public is still holding aloof from the market, and that the reason is to be found in the overcast monetary situation, the fear of reaction and federal investigations, which, according to the highest authority, are not to be discontinued so long as there is anything to investigate, and also to the crookedness of high financiers in connection with Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, the New York traction corporations, and others. Cautious investors, too, believe that in the absence of demand, prices may go lower and in any event they believe it the part of prudence to wait till they can have some assurance that the companies, the securities of which they invest in, shall in future be managed with less disregard of the interests of shareholders.

The Presidential Election

Then there is added to the above the fact that a very bitter presidential campaign will soon be a more important feature in the business and financial situation. The Taft tour and reception in the south and west has been a disappointment, and leading Republicans are beginning to say that unless Roosevelt is again a candidate, the Democrats have a chance next year. Strong pressure has been brought to bear on the president to again enter the field, but he has given his promise not to be a candidate and with many that is regarded as a certainty that whoever comes into the field for the Republican party, it will not be Mr. Roosevelt. If the latter are correct in their diagnosis of the situation, its bearing on the security markets is one, the importance of which overreaches every other factor that has to be reckoned with at present.

C. P. R. Lower.

It is interesting to note that investors this week enquiring as to purchases of this stock met with some bear arguments in a few of the leading houses that are never associated with cliques or manipulators either for a rise or fall in the prices of shares. A wheat crop below expectations as to size and quality, making some of it of doubtful commercial value, and, consequently, of doubtful shipping value, the issue of new securities by the company that will materially increase the interest charges, and lastly, the fact that a section of the new Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad is ready for traffic, are the arguments used. On the other hand, one is continually hearing in financial circles here expressions of the greatest confidence in the management of the Canadian Pacific Railway, its land and other assets that must all be reckoned when taking account of the investment value of the shares, and the very bright prospects there are for the railroad through the active development of the great Canadian Northwest.

American Interest in Canada.

I asked an active partner in a large corporation the other day if he thought that there was any marked increase in the interest of Americans generally in the developed and undeveloped resources of the Dominion. The reply was "decidedly." Americans, this man stated, were sensible of the great opportunities afforded in Canada for the investment of capital. There are, however, two factors operating against any great increase in the investment of capital by Americans in Canada. One was the comparatively small consumptive field to be exploited there and the other the high tariff of this country which made it practically impossible to find a marvet in the United States for goods manufactured in Canada. "An Imperial tariff scheme between Great Britain and the colonies," said this man, who takes an intelligent interest in foreign politics, "would at once lead to the investment of much capital in Canada because then the manufacturers in Canada would be neither confined to the Dominion in seeking markets, nor meet in the British markets competition from foreign countries."

Demand for Canadian Money.

The Canadian banks with agencies here are experiencing considerable demand for funds, but they are unable or disinclined to meet all these demands. There are two reasons for this: They are just as cautious as the domestic banks in discouraging borrowers who have speculative ideas to carry out, and owing to the heavy demand for funds at home and the more legitimate demands from the American Northwest and from the South, they prefer to confine their operations to those that are not only less speculative but offer higher returns.

Sterling Exchange.

The flow of gold westward, it is believed, will be delayed somewhat by the sales of American stocks by foreigners, and by the delay in shipments of grain and cotton. The recent fluctuations in sterling rates is believed to be due almost entirely to the foreign exports of gold to other countries. It is not believed that the domestic situation had any particular effect in these fluctuations.

The Money Market.

More interest is being taken in the money market. Little or no attention is paid to the bank statement issued weekly here. Very often the changes in the items are misconstrued, owing to the fact that the reasons for the changes cannot be accurately known at the time and a change that appears to be really important on the face of it may be due merely to the shifting of some large loans and have no special significance.

What really interests those who need time loans for various purposes is that time money is comparatively scarce and rates have been stiffening. The immediate outlook in this connection is not reassuring and it may be more difficult to negotiate time loans before the end of the year than it is now.

A. J. CANUCK.

Bank Notes

The Post Office Saving Banks received during the month of August $1,041,328, and there was withdrawn during the month of July $1,034,588 The balance at the credit of depositors' accounts on August 31st was $46,767,349. The balance in Dominion Government savings banks was $14,858,331, making a total locked up in deposits with the Government of $61,625,780. The deposits in August were $228,068, and the withdrawals $266,264.

Messrs. Chrysler, Bethune & Larmonth, barristers, of Ottawa, are the solicitors who have filed the notice of application for a charter by the Bank of Winnipeg at the next session of Parliament.

"The Bank of Canada, London and Paris," is the official title of a new institution which will apply for a charter next session.

George E. Drummond was elected this week a director of the Molsons Bank, in place of the late Col. F. Henshaw. Mr. Drummond is recognized as possessing one of the ablest intellects among Canadian business men. He is managing director of the Canada Iron Furnace Co., director of the Liverpool, London and Globe Assurance Co., of the Montreal Trust Co., Canadian Iron & Foundry Co., Londonderry Iron & Mining Co., Radnor Water Co., and is president of the Corrugated Steel Bar Company of Canada, and the Drummond Mines. When president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association he made his influence very strongly felt. He is an ardent Imperialist, a firm believer in closer relations in Imperial trade and a supporter of the Chamberlain policy.

A newspaper paragraph from the west says: George Burn, manager of the Bank of Ottawa, after having spent a week in visiting a few of the branches along the Soo, Arcola and main lines, says that he does not think there is any reason to be discouraged about the crop situation. He has been driving about the country as well as on the railway, and from everything he has been able to learn, he comes to the conclusion that no definite information will be obtainable until after threshing. He is disposed to echo Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's remarks that there will be as much money in the country out of this as last crop. Mr. Burn returned to Ottawa this week.

The Royal Bank is opening its new branch at Regina this week, with Alfred Bowser as manager.

The Northwest is being personally inspected by most of the large eastern financiers. At present the Canadian Pacific Railway authorities are on a tour of inspection. The party consists of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Vice-president William Whyte, and Messrs. E. B. Osler and W. D. Matthews, directors. Hon. Senator Cox and Messrs. C. M. Hays and Frank Morse, of the Grand Trunk Pacific, have also been in the west. The president or general manager of nearly every eastern bank, with branches in the west, has been over the ground, excepting institutions like the Bank of Montreal, Bank of Commerce, and Imperial Bank, whose representatives in the west have plenary powers. The Union and Quebec Bank parties returned last week. General managers who have been in the west this week are: Messrs. George Burn, of the Bank of Ottawa; C. A. Bogert, of the Dominion Bank, and Jas. Mackinnon, of the Eastern Townships.

William Molson Macpherson, president, and James Elliot, general manager, of the Molsons Bank, have been making a motor-car visit of inspection to many of the western Ontario branches this week. It was Mr. Elliot's famous interview on the monetary scarcity being due in part to the extravagant expenditures of our people, which was repeated in the press and from the pulpit throughout the country. At the American Bankers' Association, M. E. Ingalls struck the same note in referring to individual extravagance, and $400,000,000 spent on automobiles in America.

A Vancouver despatch says that the Eastern Townships Bank contemplate erecting a handsome bank building in that city. In an interview, the general manager, James Mackinnon, said:

"Financial conditions in the Dominion are not at all favorable just now. The large surplus usually held by the banks in ordinary years does not exist; in fact, there is not enough money to go round. This state of affairs is due to the enormous expansion of business consequent upon the rapid development of the country, especially of the new provinces. This absorbed a great deal of money and, I am sorry to say, comprised loans for land speculation. Coincident with this movement eastern manufacturers, deluged with phenomenal orders, secured large sums for enlarging their plants and in otherwise meeting the new conditions.

"The truth is that the expansion period of the last few years has been so great that some of the bankers were carried away, and did not seem to realize that money was getting short. Will there be any panic or business depression? I do not think so. Paradoxical as it may seem, the country is enjoying a plethora of business without the necessary capital to keep the wheels of commerce in motion. From this situation good will result. It means a slowing down for a while, a rest and a careful survey before entering upon another bright era of growth and expansion.

"There will be a let-up in speculation of all kinds, leaving ere long more money for legitimate business purposes. Manufacturers will also take warning and govern themselves accordingly. This means restricted production for a while. There will be no depression, but simply a re-adjustment, from which the country will emerge on a sounder basis. Even digestive pains have their uses."

Cable Address, "OSLER."
Osler & Hammond
Stock Brokers and Financial Agents
MEMBERS
TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
21 Jordan Street - - TORONTO

Osler, Hammond & Nanton
Stock Brokers
Corner Main and McDermid Streets
WINNIPEG, MAN.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
STOCKS AND BONDS
ON TORONTO, MONTREAL, NEW YORK AND LONDON EXCHANGES

SIR HENRY MILL PELLATT NORMAN MACRAE
REGINALD PELLATT
Pellatt & Pellatt
STOCK BROKERS and FINANCIAL AGENTS
Traders' Bank Bldg. Toronto
Toronto, Montreal and New York Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin; also Execute Orders in Grain and Provisions on the Chicago Board of Trade.
Agents in Edinburgh and London
MEMBERS OF THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
Cable Address "PELLATT"

Cable Address, Ostran
Telephone, M. 7445
" M. 7446

H. C. OSBORNE
G. L. FRANCIS
J. E. OSBORNE

OSBORNE & FRANCIS
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
52-54 King St. W.,
TORONTO, - - CANADA
Stock Brokers,
Railroad and Corporation Bonds,
Municipal Debentures.

Cable Address—Cassels, Toronto
W. GIBSON CASSELS R. S. CASSELS
CASSELS, SON & CO.
Members Toronto Stock Exchange.
STOCK BROKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS
Direct connections with all Canadian and American Exchanges.
CANADA LIFE BUILDING
TELEPHONE MAIN 213 Toronto, Canada.

How To Save Time and Money

The Busy Man desires the "short-cut" to magazine contents these days.

To buy all the magazines published is heavy enough burden, but to go over them, well that's simply out of the question.

Yet a magazine that a certain busy man hasn't time to examine may contain something that this same man would be mighty glad to see.

How shall the "somethings" be secured? Trust to luck or method! "Luck" means time, work and perhaps no reward. "Method" means that if the busy man subscribes for

THE BUSY MAN'S MAGAZINE, at $2 per year, he puts the onus upon that magazine of reproducing the "pick" of current literature—giving him all the good things between two covers. That is exactly what THE BUSY MAN'S MAGAZINE does.

In addition, it classifies under suitable headings all articles not reproduced. A review of latest books of special interest to business men is given in each issue.

176 pages per month, 2,112 pages per year, $2. Reasonable enough.

We have a special offer which will interest you. Write to-day.

The BUSY MAN'S MAGAZINE
Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, London, Eng.

Ottawa Fire Insurance Company
Head Office, - - OTTAWA, CANADA
C. E. Corbold, Manager.

Canadian Stocks

Quotations of Securities listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges, with prices at closing on Friday of each week. In stocks listed on both Exchanges, prices quoted are those of the market in which a stock is the more active.

Active Stocks

Par Value	Outstanding Common Stock	Outstanding Preferred Stock	Bonds	Reserve Funds Profit and Loss	Last Dividend		STOCK	Range for year 1906		Range for 9 months, 1907				Closing one year ago, Oct. 11.		Friday, Oct. 11.		Range for week ending Oct. 10, in market of activity				
					Date	Per cent.		High	Low.	High	Date	Low	Date	Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid	First	High	Low	Last	Sales
							BANKS															
50	10,000,000			5,000,000	1st Sept.	q. 2	Commerce	190½	169½	180	Jan.	160	Sept.	....	185½	165	163¼	161	°161¾	°161	161¾	16
50	3,746,919			4,721,610	1st Oct.	q. 3	Dominion	283	262½	267	Jan.	*220	June	....	271	231	228	233½	233½	229	229	64
100	2,470,360			2,470,360	1st Sept.	q. 2½	Hamilton	233	210	217	Jan.	193½	Sept.	221½	....			196	°196	194	194	5
100	4,842,834			4,842,834	1st Aug.	q. 2¾	Imperial	254½	225	230	Jan.	216	June	....	233	217		°216½	217	°216¼	217	37
100	6,000,000			4,000,000	1st Sept.	q. 2	Merchants	176	160½	170	Jan.	158	Sept.	....	174	159	158	160	160	159¾	160	42
100	1,000,000			1,000,000	1st Oct.	q. 2	Metropolitan	202⅛	192	192½	Mar.	192	Mar.	....	196							
100	3,335,640			3,335,640	1st Oct.	q. 2½	Molsons	230	204½	215½	Jan.	197	Sept.	225	223	198½		198	198½	198	198½	16
100	14,400,000			11,000,000	1st Sept.	q. 2½	Montreal	261	252¼	257	Jan.	236¾	Sept.	257	256¼	237	230	238	238	238	238	8
100	3,000,000			5,250,000	1st Oct.	q. 3	Nova Scotia	297½	273	293	Jan.	274	Sept.	....	288	280	279¼	278½	279½	278½	279½	36
100	3,000,000			3,000,000	1st Sept.	q. 2½	Ottawa	233	222	226¾	Feb.	212	Sept.	....	225							
100	2,500,000			1,250,000	1st Sept.	q. 1¾	Quebec	145	139½	145	Mar.	130	June	....	142½							
100	3,900,000			4,390,000	1st Oct.	q. 2½	Royal	247½	222	242	Jan.	224	Sept.	240	237½	226	223	229½	229½	229½	229½	2
100	3,000,000				16th Aug.	q. 1½	Sovereign	155¼	133	118	July	95	June	....	....	108						
50	1,559,555			1,659,555	1st Sept.	q. 3	Standard	250¼	223	230¼	Feb.	215	July	....	†235	216	215	215	215	215	215	20
100	3,999,430			4,499,430	1st Sept.	q. 2½	Toronto	251	222	235¼	Jan.	218	Sept.	235	232		206	205	205	205	205	9
100	4,351,639			1,900,000	1st Oct.	q. 1¾	Traders	155	138½	140	Jan.	128¼	Sept.	143	....			129	129	128¾	128¾	55
100	3,110,510			1,600,000	1st Sept.	s. 3½	Union	158	143¼	152	Jan.	134	Sept.	....	157	135		130	°130	130	130	5
							TRANSPORTATION															
100	121,680,000	42,720,000	101,519,411		1st Oct.	s. 3½	Canadian Pacific Railway	201	155¾	195⅛	Jan.	*156½	Mar.	180	179¼	159¾	159	160	160	169	160	45
100	12,500,000		21,162,000	1,546,272	1st Aug.	q. 1¼	Detroit United	102	79¼	84½	Jan.	61½	June	97½	97¼	62	61⅞	63¼	63¼	63	63	216
100	12,000,000	10,000,000	20,000,000				Duluth	21	16¾	14	May	10	Aug.	20	18							
100	1,350,000		600,000	252,053	1st Oct.	q. 1½	Halifax Electric	108	100	104½	Jan.	*94	Mar.	102	100	94	93½					
100	7,500,000		8,311,561				Havana Electric	50	35	45¼	Feb.	23	Aug.	50	44							
100		5,000,000			15th Oct.	q. 1	Havana Electric, preferred	97⅛	79	86	Jan.	70	April	91	*84							
100	6,395,500	3,274,300	20,030,500		1st Oct.	q. 1½	Illinois Traction, preferred	101½	88½	94¼	Feb.	78	Aug.	94	93½	84	82	83	°84	83	83	83
100	6,000,000		7,500,000				Mexico Tramways Co.			61	July	57	Jan.	....	....							
100	14,000,000	7,000,000	51,865,000		15th April	s. 2	Minn., St. P. and Sault Ste. Marie			136¾	Jan.	91	May	....	151½	90	88	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	25
100	9,000,000		2,473,333	524,770	1st Aug.	q. 2½	Montreal Street	284	211	239	Jan.	183¾	Sept.	280	279¾	185¼	*184	°186	187½	183	186¾	44
100	840,000			87,100	19th Jan.	a. 6+1½	Northern Navigation	110¼	80½	104	Jan.	89	Mar.	108	106	93						
100	7,938,900		10,385,000		15th Sept.	q. ½	Northern Ohio Traction	33¼	27	30⅝	Jan.	22½	Sept.	29½	28½			22	22	22	22	30
100	3,132,000		323,146	362,500	1st Sept.	q. 1¼	Richelieu and Ontario	88¼	69¾	82⅞	Jan.	61	Sept.	86	85	60	59	63	63	62	63	10
100	21,993,900		23,284,000				Rio de Janeiro	48	38½	48¼	Jan.	38⅝	Mar.	43½	42½	37	36½	40	40	37¾	37¾	1,418
100	563,300			115,996	1st Jan.	a. 10	St. Lawrence & Chi. Steam Nav. Co.	148	120	127½	Sept.	120	April	150	....			124	124	124	124	25
100	8,026,637		6,000,000	1,785,718	1st Oct.	q. 2	Sao Paulo	146	125	138½	Jan.	99	Aug.	132	131	106⅛	105⅞	107	108	106	106	319
100	12,000,000		10,866,000		1st Aug.	s. 1	Toledo Railway	36¼	25	29⅜	Jan.	19½	Sept.	32½	32	18	17	19	19½	18½	18½	280
100	8,000,000		3,613,373	2,130,708	1st Oct.	q. 1¾	Toronto Railway	126	112	115½	Jan.	95	Aug.	118½	118	98⅜	98¼	99½	100	98½	99	766
100	9,000,000	2,600,000	6,993,000		1st Oct.	q. 1¼	Tri-City, preferred	95	88½	90½	Jan.	80	Aug.	....	....	81		80	80	80	80	30
100	1,164,000		720,000	124,781	10th July	q. 1¼	Trinidad Electric	92	80	78½	April	70	April	....	....							
100	20,100,000	3,000,000	16,546,000	1,281,348	15th Aug.	q. 1¼	Twin City	122¼	102½	108½	Jan.	85½	Aug.	114½	113½	91	90	93½	93½	92	92	476
100	4,500,000		5,000,000	908,688	1st Oct.	q. 2	Winnipeg Electric	190	160	186	Feb.	†130	Sept.	170	....		130	130	130	130	130	2
							TELEGRAPH, LIGHT AND POWER															
100	11,875,000		3,363,000	3,849,846	15th Oct.	q. 2	Bell Telephone	158¾	145	145	Jan.	120	Sept.	150	*145	125	122	120	°122	120	122	4
50	2,500,000			2,004,149	1st Aug.	q. 2½	Consumers Gas	209	200	206	Jan.	185	June	203	*			190	190	190	190	48
100	41,380,400				1st Oct.	q. 1	Mackay, common	77⅛	57⅞	75⅛	Jan.	59½	Aug.	72⅞	72½	59	58	60⅞	60⅞	58⅜	59	1,224
100		50,000,000		727,547	1st Oct.	q. 1	Mackay, preferred	76⅜	68	71½	Jan.	60	Aug.	71	70	60	59	61⅛	61⅛	59½	59¾	911
100	13,585,000		12,000,000	1,050,428			Mexican Light and Power Co.	70	47½	57½	Feb.	37½	Aug.	52½	....	45	44	45½	45¾	45	45⅛	400
100	17,000,000		8,464,000	1,201,158	15th Aug.	q. 1½	Montreal Power	99½	86	96½	July	81¾	Mar.	98⅜	98½	91⅛	90⅞	92½	92½	91½	91⅛	553
100	2,997,900		1,000,000	518,057	1st Oct.	q. 2	Toronto Electric Light	171	152	160	Jan.	133	Sept.	....	160		127⅛	129	129½	127	127⅛	266
							INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS															
100	4,700,000	300,000		1,969,354	1st Oct.	q. 2½	Canadian General Electric	155	130	136½	Jan.	*100	Sept.	140¼	....		104	107	107½	105½	106½	235
100	20,000,000	5,000,000	9,642,000				Dominion Steel, common	34¼	20½	25	Jan.	16¾	Jan.	29¾	29½	18⅝	18⅛	19⅞	20¼	17⅞	18⅝	2,348
100	5,000,000						Dominion Steel, preferred	83½	60	66½	Jan.	42½	Aug.	80	79	51	50	52½	52½	50	50	60
100	15,000,000		5,612,164	1,825,940	1st Oct.	q. 1	Dominion Coal	84½	58	70¼	Mar.	41⅝	Sept.	69¾	69	46½	46	45¾	46	45½	46	156
100		3,000,000			1st Aug.	s. 3½	Dominion Coal, preferred	122	112	112	Feb.	97½	Aug.	....	....	100	95	95	95	95	95	50
100	5,000,000	1,854,397	7,337,160	1,394,000	1st Oct.	q. 1¼	Dominion Textile, common			46	June	42	Aug.	....	....	49	47	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	21
100	5,000,000	1,854,397	7,337,160	1,394,000	15th July	q. 1¾	Dominion Textile,, preferred	109¾	95¼	*99	Jan.	81	Aug.	103	*102½	84	83½					
100	2,000,000		1,000,000	528,003	20th April	s. 3	Lake of Woods Milling	100	89	90	Feb.	65	Aug.	95¼	93	73	72	73	74	72	72	295
100		1,500,000			11th Sept.	q. 1¾	Lake of Woods Milling, preferred	115	108	112	Feb.	100	Aug.	115	110			105½	105½	105½	105½	25
100	700,000			227,417	8th July	int. 2½	Montreal Steel	114	97	98½	Feb.	96	April	....	....							
100		800,000			8th July	q. 1¾	Montreal Steel, preferred	115	106	106	May	°94	July	....	....							
5	6,000,000			15,577	20th July	q. 3	a Nipissing Mines Co.			15	Jan.	6⅛	Aug.	....	....		6½	7	7¼	6¾	6¾	140
100	4,987,600		3,752,000	2,617,051	15th July	q. 1½	Nova Scotia Steel, common	74½	60	79	Feb.	60	Aug.	70	69¾	63⅝	63⅜	64	64	63¾	64	75
100		1,030,000			15th July	q. 2	Nova Scotia Steel, preferred	125	118	*120	Jan	110	Sept.	....								
100	1,250,000		1,000,000	1,209,370	Sept.	a. 7	Ogilvie Flour							....	250							
100		2,000,000			1st Sept.	q. 1¾	Ogilvie Flour, preferred	130	123	121	Feb.	111	April	125	122		116	116	°116	115½	115½	3

*Ex-div. †Ex-allotment a—Quotations per $5 share. ° Less than ten shares.

Inactive Stocks

Par Value	Common Stock Outstanding	Bonds, Preferred Stock or Deben'res Outstanding	Reserve and Contingent.	Last Dividend Date	Per cent.	STOCK	Range for year 1906 High	Range for year 1906 Low	Latest price Ask	Latest price Bid	Last Sale
						BANKS					
243	4,866,666		2,238,666	4th Apr.	3+1	British North America	146⅛	141	152		152¾
100	2,950,750		1,860,000	1st Oct.	q. 2	Eastern Townships	163¼	160	160	157	151
100	2,487,135		1,600,000	1st Sep.	q. 2	Hochelaga	163	†144			140
30	1,795,929		750,000	1st Sep.	q. 1¾	Nationale	124	121			120
100	709,300		1,195,295	1st Oct.	q. 3	New Brunswick					272
						LOAN AND TRUST					
50	630,200	1,032,603	283,000	2nd July	s. 3	Agricultural Loan					122
100	1,004,000	3,138,798	515,000	2nd July	s. 3½	Canada Landed	125	117½	121		118
10	6,000,000	13,857,807	2,450,000	1st July	s. 3	Canada Permanent	131	124	118½		118½
100	1,500,000	4,673,890	1,050,000	1st Oct.	q. 2	Central Canada	172	160		160	160
10	2,398,701	p 2,456,900 d 147,413	119,808	1st July	s. 3	Col. Investment, preferred	89	75	60	54	62
50	934,617	394,045	107,590	30th June	s. 2	Dominion Savings	73	70		70	70
100	1,100,000	1,671,417	504,080	2nd July	s. 3	Hamilton Provident	124	120	120		120
50	1,900,000	5,271,479	1,600,000	2nd July	s. 4½	Huron and Erie	188½	183	180	179	180
100	735,481	547,746	78,720	2nd July	s. 2½	Imperial Loan	70	70			70
100	700,000	1,005,434	310,000	2nd July	s. 3	Landed Banking	125	121		121	124
50	1,000,000	2,243,355	264,310	2nd July	s. 3	London and Canadian Loan	111¼	105	101		101
50	686,891	518,919	134,000	1st July	s. 3	London Loan and Savings					119
25	500,000		438,096	15th Mar.	s. 3½ plus ½	Montreal Loan	138	*133¼			133
£10	£150,000	£598,225	£145,000		5 s. plus 2½	North of Scotland					
100	1,000,,000		450,000	2nd Oct.	1¾	National Trust	157	155		157	158
50	1,200000	1,594,326	685,000	2nd July	s. 3¼	Ontario Loan and Debenture	140	128¼		131	130½
40	373,720	119,260	82,500	2nd July	s. 2½ plus ½	Real Estate Loan	90	85			85
100	1,000,000		375,000	2nd July	s. 3¾	Toronto General Trusts	160	140			150
50	724,550	1,274,108	305,000	2nd July	s. 3	Toronto Mortgage Co	115½	105½	109½		109

Par Value	Common Stock Outstanding	Bonds, Preferred Stock or Deben'res Outstanding	Reserve	Last Dividend Date	Per cent.	STOCK	Range for year 1906 High	Range for year 1906 Low	Latest price Ask	Latest price Bid	Last Sale
100	1,000,000	1,105,536	580,000	1st Oct.	q. 1½	Toronto Savings					126
						OTHER COMPANIES					
25	850,000	550,000			3 % passed	British America Assurance	98	97			97
100	1,511,400	1,270,000		Nov. 20, '05	3½ for 6 mos.	British Columbia Packers, pfd	80½	59¾			°75
100	2,700,000	b 2,000,000		15 Sept.	q 1	Canadian Col. Cotton	60	45			50
400	1,000,000		44,865	1st Oct.	q. 4	Canada Life Assurance	163	163			155
100	3,000,000			Aug	q 1	Canadian Converters, Limited	60	60			59¾
100	500,000		46,333	1st Oct.	q. 2	Canadian Salt	110¼	*108			108
12½	733,841				a	Canada North-West Land	500	400			435
100	565,000		30,000			City Dairy	38	21½	30		35
100	346,350			2nd Oct.	1¾	City Dairy, preferred	94¼	*82¼	90		85
100	100,000			1st July	q. 3¾	Confederation Life Association	285	272½			285
50	1,000,000			15th Oct.	q. 1½	Dominion Telegraph	121	*119	117		118
100	1,700,000	2,895,700		15th July	s. 2¾	Hamilton Electric Power, pfd.					
100	450,000			1st Oct.	q. 1½	Imperial Life Assurance	149	149			150
100	500,000	b 344,000	90,474	Sep.	s. 3½	Intercolonial Coal	90	84			60
100		219,700		Sep.	s. 3	Intercolonial Coal, preferred					100½
100	1,600,000	b 1,200,000		5th Aug.	s. 3	Laurentide Paper	107½	89½	89½	87	93
100		1,200,000		1st Oct.	q. 1¾	Laurentide Paper, preferred	114¾	100½	107	102	104
100	404,610	b 102,083	75,000	1st Sep.	s. 3	London Electric	95	89¾			89¾
40	531,792	b 500,000		30th June	s. 3¾	London Street	97¼	97¼			97½
100	3,000,000	b 350,000		15th Sept.	q. 1¾	Montreal Cotton	135	122			118½
40	2,000,000		98,098	15th Oct.	q. 2	Montreal Telegraph	171	162			157
100	701,700	b 111,000	123,953	2nd July	s. 4	Niagara Navigation	133½	117	117		115
100	925,000	b 819,000				Niagara, St. Cath. and Toronto	80	75			80
100	998,200	500,000	230,564	2nd Oct.	q. 2½	Ottawa Electric Railway					
100	6,500,000	b 4,500,000	100,000			Shawinigan Water and Power Co.				53	53
20	1,500,000	1,000,000			passed	Western Assurance	98	96			96
100	600,000	b 1,100,000		July	s.4 plus 1	Windsor Hotel	105	100			105

NOTE.—s means semi-annually ; q.—quarterly ; plus indicates bonus ; b. means bonds. p.—Preferred stock. d.—Debentures. o.—Less than ten shares. a.—$12.50 per share return of capital payable March 15, 1907.

BANK CLEARINGS.

A Better Comparison Than Last Week —Small Gains and Losses.

The bank clearings for the week do not show the same uniform decreases as last week heralded. There are losses of small quantity in Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, and St. John, and Winnipeg and Victoria show large decreases, while Vancouver is still 33 per cent. better than last year, and Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Calgary and Edmonton show small gains. There is an undoubted slackening in business, but from the clearing's barometer it is yet too soon to prophesy positive reaction.

Week ending Oct. 10.

	1907.	1906.
Montreal	$31,149,724	$31,150,762
Toronto	24,574,565	25,393,452
Winnipeg	11,043,542	12,162,309
Vancouver	4,172,552	3,097,136
Ottawa	3,045,875	2,916,562
Halifax	1,743,153	1,998,131
Quebec		
Hamilton	1,841,318	1,699,630
St. John	1,162,646	1,251,419
London	1,287,842	1,229,050
Victoria	1,144,007	2,009,898
Calgary	1,385,298	1,184,802
Edmonton	88,573	815,864

THE FINANCIAL CALENDAR.

Week ending October 19.
Dividends payable.

Oct. 15—Havana Electric, pfd, 1½q.
Minn., St. Paul & S.S.M., pfd., 3s.a.
Minn., St. Paul & S.S.M., com., 2s.a.
Bell Telephone Co., 2q.
Dominion Telegraph, 1½q.
Dominion Textile, pfd., 1½q.
Guarantee Co. of N.A., 2q.
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal, com., 1½q.
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal, pfd., 2q.
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal, bonds 3s.a.
Oct. 18—Shawinigan Water & Power Co., 1q.

THE BOND MARKET

Week Ending October 11, 1907.

BONDS	Rate	Closing Asked	Closing Bid	Sales Week Oct. 10 $
Bell Telephone Co.	5	106¾		
Can. Colored Cotton Mills Co.	6			
Commercial Cable Co.	4			
Dominion Coal Co.	5	97		
Dominion Cotton Mills Co.	6	95	92	9,500
Dominion Iron & Steel Co.	5	74	73	7,000
Dominion Textile Co., Series A.	6	85	84	
Do. Do. Series B.	6	90	85	
Do. Do. Series C.	6	93	97	7,000
Do. Do. Series D.	6	90	85	
Electrical Development Co.	5			
Halifax Electric Tramway Co.	5			
Havana Electric Railway Co.	5	90		
Intercolonial Coal Co.	5			
Keewatin Flour Mills	6			
Lake of the Woods Milling Co.	6	105	101	
Laurentide Paper Co.	6		100	
Magdalen Islands	6			
Mexican Electric Light Co.	5	72	71½	2,000
Mexican Light & Power Co.	5	81		
Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co.	4½	97		
Montreal Street Railway Co.	4½	101		
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. 1st Mtg.	6			1,500
Do. Do. Cons. Mtg.	6	103¼	100	
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	6	115		
Price Bros. Co.	6		104½	
Rio de Janeiro Tramway, L. & P. Co.	5	71½	71	42,000
St. John Railway	5			
Sao Paulo Tramway L. & P. Co.	5		93	3,000
Winnipeg Elec. Street R'y. Co.	5			
Montreal City, Stock	7			
Montreal City, Stock	4			

Lord Strathcona holds 143,500 shares of Great Northern, and Lord Mountstephen 31,394 shares.

D. A. McMillan, lately manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada at Finch, Ont., has been transferred to Tara, Ont., in the same capacity, his place at Finch being taken by A. Chester, of Toronto.

O. R. Sharp, formerly acting accountant at Raymond, has been appointed acting accountant at Medicine Hat. D. Stewart, of the Raymond branch, has been appointed acting accountant at that branch.

The Bank of England has declared a half-yearly dividend of 4½ per cent.

CURB QUOTATIONS.

Week Ending October 11, 1907.

NAME	Stock Issued.	Par.	Acreage.	Week ending Oct. 10 High	Low	Sales	Closing bid Oct. 11
Abitibi & Cobalt Mining Co.		1.00		.06	.06	100	
Beaver Consolidated Mines	1,000,000	1.00	20				
Buffalo Mines Co.	900,000	1.00	40				
Cobalt Lake Mining Co.	3,930,866	1.00		.13½	.13	900	.13
Cobalt Silver Queen	1,500,000	1.00	58	.88	.88	100	
Cleveland Cobalt Silver Mines	1,000,000	1.00	114	.30	.30	25	
Coniagas	4,000,000	5.00	40	4.30	4.25	450	4.23
Foster Cobalt Mining Co.	1,000,000	1.00	40	65	.63	690	
Green-Meehan Mining Co.	1,500,000	1.00	40	.20	.19	1,500	.15
Kerr Lake Mining Co.	3,000,000	5.00	52				
McKinley-Darragh-Savage Mines	2,000,000	1.00	20				
Nova Scotia Silver Cobalt M. Co.	1,800,000	1.00		.21	.20	1,100	
Peterson Lake	2,500,000	1.00	225	.17½	.16	1,350	
Red Rock Silver Mining Co.	1,000,000	1.00	30				.15
Rothschild Cobalt Co.	500,000	1.00	40				
Silver Leaf Mining Co.	5,000,000	1.00	40	.11	.06½	28,100	.07½
Temiscaming Mining Co.	2,500,000	1.00	210	.80	.80	200	
Trethewey	1,000,000	1.00	40	.61	.52	7,905	
University Mines	1,000,000	10.00	56				

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

NAME	Stock Issued	Bonds and Pref. Stocks	Week ending Oct. 10 High	Low	Sales	Closing bid Oct. 11
Brit. Col. Packers' Ass'n. Com.	1,511,400	$1,270,000				
Consolidated Mining & Smelting	4,698,886					
Consolidated Rubber Bonds Consolidated Rubber Stock, Pref.	2,141,300	822,200 2,600,000b				86.00
Canada Cycle & Motor Co.	800,000					
Dominion Iron & Steel, 2nd Mtg.	20,000,000	2,178,000				
Dominion Park Bonds	400,000	250,000				
Havana Central Bonds	6,250,000	6,250,000				80.00
Illinois Traction Com.	5,810,000	3,214,300				
Lachine Sinking Fund, 5 p.c. bonds		4,000,000				
Quebec Railway, L. & P. Co.	2,500,000	2,500,000b				
Rogers, Wm. A., Com.	750,000	900,999				36.00
Rogers, Wm. A., Pref.	900,000					
Standard Loan Co.	1,125,000	d 600,000				
Sun & Hastings Savings & Loan Co.	937,000	d 52,000				
Tri-City Railway & Light Co., Com.	9,000,000	2,600,000				
Union Bank of Halifax	1,500,000					
Western Bank of Canada	555,000					

d Debentures b Bonds